

Bomb in Sofa Blasts Store In Belfast

Three 'Delivery Men' Were Guerrillas

BELFAST, Sept. 28 (AP)—Three guerrilla bombers coolly hefted a sofa into a downtown Belfast furniture store today, claiming it was a routine delivery, and then stroled out leaving no warning that it contained a 200-pound gelignite boobytrap.

The time bomb was discovered by chance when a store salesman realized the sofa was suspiciously heavy. He alerted British Army sappers, who smelled gelignite wires when they examined the sofa.

Security forces evacuated the area only minutes before the sofa exploded, wrecking the three-story building and two neighboring shops and shattering scores of windows along the street. There were no casualties.

The explosion came amid an upsurge of violence in Northern Ireland, marking the inconclusive end of Ulster peace talks in England which most Roman Catholic politicians boycotted.

Sappers hit at least five persons who died in the past 36 hours and British troops claimed they had probably killed two snipers in Belfast.

In Dungannon, County Tyrone, guerrillas bombed the home of the sister of Catholic MP Bernadette Devlin late last night. But Mrs. Elizabeth Farrell and her husband, Tom, were visiting neighbors and they escaped injury. Their home was wrecked.

Police blamed the attack on Protestant extremists. Tonight, a 32-year old Protestant was shot through the head near the doorway of his home in east Belfast. Police said the gunman fired a single shot before driving off.

Meanwhile, in Dublin, leaders of the Catholic-orientated Social Democratic and Labor party, which boycotted this week's Ulster peace conference, met today with Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch.

A statement later said Mr. Lynch and the politicians had agreed that only four-sided talks, between the Irish and British governments and the Protestant and Catholic communities in the North, could resolve the Ulster crisis.

The conference ended yesterday with a British pledge to produce a discussion paper representing all shades of political opinion in the North as a possible springboard for a settlement.

N.Y. Man Arrested
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—A New York bus driver with contacts among leaders of the Irish Republican Army was arrested today and charged with assembling an arsenal of weapons, the Justice Department announced.

Attorney General Richard Kleindienst charged the driver, Patrick P. P. P., 41, with being involved in a federal grand jury on Tuesday but were kept secret until his arrest in New York.

According to the indictment, Mr. P. purchased \$58 guns between Dec. 1, 1971 and June 1, 1972. A month later, he is known to have been in Ireland for a convention of the American Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Dublin.

Eban Urges Mideast Talks Outside Framework of UN

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 28.—Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel called today for negotiations between the parties to the Mideast conflict outside the framework of the United Nations, UN organs, he said, only obstruct the path to peace between Israel and the Arab states.

In a speech to the General Assembly, Mr. Eban said the areas of international conflict on which progress had been made during the past year involved direct negotiations. He cited talks between the two Germanys, the United States and China, the United States and the Soviet Union, the two Koreas and India and Pakistan.

"In each case the achievement

Sadat Urges Exile Govt.

(Continued from Page 1)

that it will seek to hold onto substantial parts of the Arab territory conquered in the June war of 1967.

Referring to his surprising decision last July to end the Soviet military presence in Egypt, Mr. Sadat said: "I was faced with the fact that we were standing on quicksand."

"I can tell you: I never felt that I breathed as freely as this summer. We thank God the Almighty that today we breathe freely and easily," he said.

His announcement that he had sent a personal message to Mr. Brezhnev confirmed diplomatic observers here in the belief that Egypt is seeking a stabilization of relations with Moscow at the present level—that is, virtually no military relations, but friendly ties in other fields.

No Israeli Reaction

JERUSALEM, Sept. 28 (NYT).—The Israeli government declined today to reply immediately to Mr. Sadat's proposal for the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile, but government officials said privately that Israel would refuse to negotiate with a government formed by Palestinian guerrillas just as they had with the guerrillas themselves.

Syria and Russia Reported Making Military Treaty

BEIRUT, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Syria and the Soviet Union have started talks in Damascus to conclude a military treaty, the French-language Beirut newspaper, L'Orient-Le Jour, said today.

Earlier, the newspaper reported that the Russians had established an air bridge between Odessa and Damascus for military supplies.

L'Orient-Le Jour quoted Arab diplomatic sources as saying: "Negotiations are currently under way at a high level in the Syrian capital with a view to the conclusion of a Russo-Syrian military treaty."

The newspaper said: "The immediate object of such an agreement would be to protect Damascus against an expected Israeli attack."

was the work of the parties directly concerned," he said. "In no case has anything been achieved by external intermediaries." The Arab states have refused direct talks with Israel.

In another speech today, Mitchell Sharp, Canadian external affairs minister, called for UN action against international terrorism, saying, "There must be no truce with terror."

Mr. Sharp praised Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for bringing the question of terror before the assembly, but did not specifically mention the proposal by Secretary of State William P. Rogers for a new treaty covering terrorism.

Discussing terrorism, Mr. Sharp said: "The means of dealing with the problem will be as varied as its forms. Some international legal instruments already exist for the purpose. These should be quickly strengthened through ratification by as many states as possible. Perhaps new international machinery and new international legal instruments will be necessary as well. Then, let us create them."

In other developments, Uganda opposed British efforts to have its mass deportation of Asians debated in the UN. The assembly's Steering Committee postponed action on the British request until tomorrow.

Called Internal Matter
The Ugandan delegate, Grace S. Biringira, told the committee, which decides what should be put on the assembly's agenda, that the deportation of Asians building British passports from his country was an internal matter.

He said that Uganda "is prepared for negotiations" and that the matter could properly be raised in the UN only if such negotiations fail, but that even then "it is still an internal matter."

Yesterday, the Decolonization Committee of the assembly broke precedent and vetoed observer status for national liberation movements in its deliberations.

Portuguese sources said their country would not participate in the meetings of the committee when representatives of the liberation movements are seated.

The vote—78 in favor, 13 against and 16 abstentions—came on a proposal by the Tanzanian delegate, Salim A. Ali, which was vigorously opposed by Portugal and South Africa.

Ireland Opposed
The states voting against seating the representatives of liberation movements were Britain, the United States, Israel, Spain, Italy, Ireland, Greece, France, Canada, Belgium, Australia, Portugal and South Africa.

The five permanent members of the Security Council met for dinner last night for the first time in UN history. Spokesmen said the "strictly social" evening had been filled with "joking and laughter."

Secretary-General Waldheim was host to Secretary Rogers, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Britain, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union, and the Chinese delegate to the United Nations, Huang Hua.

Nationalist China, which held the fifth seat until last year, was always left out of the dinners because of the controversy over Chinese representation in the UN.

2 Sides Deny Paris Talks Make Gains

Signs of Narrowed Differences Persist

(Continued from Page 1)

presidential elections," Mr. Thuy said. "But who has the right to install the presidential regime that calls for presidential elections?" He said that the present Saigon government did not have that right.

A constituent assembly, in drawing up a new constitution, would determine whether South Vietnam was to have a president, prime minister, chairman, etc., he continued.

Mr. Thuy's remarks would appear to be at least a partial reflection of the kind of detailed discussions Mr. Kissinger had during his two days here. There were reports from Washington that he would be returning here soon for further talks with Mr. Thuy, although, as usual, the White House would not confirm this.

Dates to 1980

Questioned on Mr. Thuy's call for a constituent assembly, David Lamberton, spokesman for the U.S. delegation here, said that it was a proposal dating from 1969. Both Communist delegations strongly emphasized the importance of a political settlement during today's session, while the U.S. emphasis was on the prisoner-of-war issue and the North Vietnamese invasion of the South, he added.

Mr. Lamberton, when he was questioned on the Communist's insistence on elections, said that "the question still is at what point do the elections come." He said the Communists demanded replacement of the present Saigon government by the three-part coalition before the elections. "We say the government should be formed after the popular consultation."

He described today's meeting as "one of very little movement." He said the U.S. delegation was disappointed that the Communists refused to respond to protests on the treatment of prisoners of war and that they still refused to discuss the presence of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese, both here and in Saigon, repeated their outright rejection of the Communist plan to replace the Saigon government. Their spokesmen here said that Mr. Thuy had "no right" to talk of the South Vietnamese government or constitution or to otherwise interfere in Saigon's affairs.

In Saigon, the government announced that U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker had called on President Nguyen Van Thieu for 50 minutes today, and that Mr. Gen. Alexander Haig, Mr. Kissinger's senior aide, would arrive in Saigon within 24 hours to brief the government on Mr. Kissinger's latest meetings with the Communists.

China, Japan Open Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

success of our talks and highly praise the important contribution made by Premier Tanaka and Foreign Minister (Masayoshi) Ohira to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan," Mr. Chou added.

In his toast, Mr. Tanaka said, "The step we are taking now is for tomorrow."

Japanese sources said that Mr. Chou and Mr. Tanaka would sign the communiqué in Peking's Great Hall of the People tomorrow, after which Mr. Chou would go with Mr. Tanaka to Shanghai.

Meeting With Mao

The final formal talks between Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Chou came less than 24 hours after Mr. Tanaka had a one-hour discussion with Chairman Mao Tse-tung last night.

Observers said that Mr. Mao appeared to have indicated his approval of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Mr. Tanaka visited Peking's Imperial Palace in the morning and received Mr. Chou in the afternoon for their last formal talks, which lasted about one hour and 30 minutes.

The two Asian leaders also exchanged examples of their own calligraphy.

Japanese sources said that Premier Tanaka asked Mr. Chou whether they should sign with Chinese-style brush or regular fountain pens. They said that Mr. Chou replied that he usually signed with a pen because of an old injury to his writing hand.

5 Lebanese Civilians Returned by Israel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Five Lebanese civilians who were captured by Israeli forces during their anti-guerrilla raid into Lebanon two weeks ago were returned to Lebanon today, a military spokesman announced here.

He said that investigations had shown that the five were in no way connected with guerrilla activities.



SMALL CASUALTY—South Vietnamese villager carried wounded child to aid station near Song Ve, south of Da Nang. Youngster was the victim of North Vietnamese shelling during the recent heavy fighting in the area.

Vietnam Coastal Provinces Under Steady Red Attack

SAIGON, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Communist troops pounded a U.S. Special Forces camp at Ba Te with 100 artillery rounds today and fought up to its barbed-wire barricades before they were beaten back by South Vietnamese Rangers, field reports said.

Military sources said at least 35 Communists were killed in "very, very hard" fighting at Ba Te, one of seven government base camps in the Quang Ngai Province attacked yesterday and today. During the night, Communist troops pushed government defenders out of another company-sized position in the province, 300 miles northeast of Saigon, the sources said.

Fighting raged through all seven of the coastal provinces from the Demilitarized Zone to the central coast, the reports said. Some officers said the Communists appeared bent on seizing as much territory as possible before any cease-fire.

Thirty miles northeast of Ba Te, waves of U.S. B-52 bombers and fighter planes pounded Communist, artillery positions surrounding Quang Tri City, a U.S. command spokesman said. The spokesman said the North Vietnamese still have 17-mile-range 130-mm artillery guns outside the city, which was recaptured by government marines three weeks ago.

The command also said U.S. F-4 Phantom jets flew more than 300 raids over North Vietnam yesterday, leveling 30 to 40 storage buildings at a military supply area 84 miles northwest of Hanoi.

Near Saigon, government militiamen battled Communist troops for more than four hours yesterday, sources said. They said eight to 10 militiamen were killed or missing in the fighting, seven miles from the capital. Communist losses were not known.

Elsewhere, four South Vietnamese engineers were killed yesterday when North Vietnamese gunners fired a mortar barrage into a section of Highway 1, which links the cities of Da Nang and Hue on the upper coast. The

2 Newspapers Confiscated for Saigon Rumor

SAIGON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Government censors today ordered the confiscation of two Saigon newspapers for carrying a New York radio station report of a breakthrough in negotiations to end the war, official sources said.

The confiscation was the first sign of government edginess here about the radio report which excited the New York Stock Exchange and drew an official denial of a breakthrough from the White House.

The newspapers carried news agency dispatches quoting the radio report of progress in the secret talks in Paris between President Nixon's envoy, Dr. Henry Kissinger, and North Vietnamese politbureau member Le Duc Tho.

Dien Tin (Telegraph), the principal opposition newspaper, and Trang Den (Black and White) were seized by police for violating the press code with articles considered harmful to national security, the sources said.

Vientiane Officials Optimistic

Laotian Communists Accept Unconditional Negotiation

By Fox Butterfield

VIENTIANE, Sept. 28 (NYT).—Laotian government officials have suddenly become optimistic this week over the prospects for a negotiated settlement of the Laotian war following the latest exchange of messages with the pro-Communist Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong.

Although the government has acknowledged little publicly, one well-informed cabinet minister said today that the Pathet Lao have now agreed to send a delegation to Vientiane for "unconditional negotiations."

Smiling broadly, the minister remarked, "I'm optimistic about peace for the first time in years." According to diplomatic sources, President Souvanna Phouma is also in a "buoyant mood" after two messages from his half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, in the last week.

Previous Discussions
But foreign diplomats with long experience in this country, where vagueness and rumors are a way of life, are still uncertain what has actually been agreed to, and they recall that in 1970 preliminary discussions leading to negotiations broke down after almost all problems seemed to have been settled.

In part, these observers caution that the present sense of anticipation in Vientiane may stem from the atmosphere created by the two days of secret meetings in Paris between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

The latest series of exchanges stems from an offer made by Prince Souvanna on July 24 to accept the Pathet Lao's five-point peace proposal of 1970 as the "basis for discussion."

Unlike the substantive demands made by the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front in Vietnam, the Pathet Lao's five points are a largely innocuous plan calling for respect for the monarchy, free elections and formation of a representative government. Prince Souvanna appears to have accepted the five points as the basis for discussion in an effort to show his goodwill and to help get negotiations started.

The major obstacle to peace negotiations has long been the conflicting demands by the Pathet Lao that all American bombing in Laos must be stopped before the talks, and the government

Heiner Gets Threat
LONDON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Hugh Heiner, American chief of the Playboy publishing and night club empire, said here tonight he had canceled a trip to West Germany because of an alleged threat from the Black September guerrilla organization. He was to have flown to Munich in his personal jetliner tonight to launch the German-language edition of Playboy magazine.

Under military law, Mr. Heiner said, any man in uniform is liable for charges against any of his men in uniform for alleged violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

He said that if charges were filed "Justice will be done" and that "Justice, as far as I'm concerned, as long as I'm here, is tempered with a great deal of mercy."

Later, at a news conference, he said: "They will face no charges as far as the Department of Defense is concerned. I can assure you of that."

counterdemand that all Vietnamese troops must be drawn from Laos before a big halt.

According to informed Laotian sources, the Pathet Lao in latest series of exchanges now dropped their demand prior bombing halt.

POWs Leave Copenhagen

(Continued from Page 1)

we're in," he said. "I'm in health, and there are other considerations now."

Maj. Elias added that he had been told by these people that the Committee of Liaison that the Russians were negotiating on his way it was handled. I want to do anything which may affect someone else."

Mr. Dunnigan said: "All right. Your wishes will be respected. Let me say again how pleased we are to have you here. We hope that the rest of your legation will be back soon."

U.S. Protests in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI).—United States protested today North Vietnam over its "cynical exploitation" of the release of the three prisoners. William J. Porter, chief negotiator for the U.S. delegation to the Paris peace talks, said North Vietnam's handling of the prisoners issue "has had and will continue to have an effect on negotiations for a peace settlement, for it affects adversely confidence which provides a basis for progress."

"The stipulation that prescribed escorts must go North Vietnam to accept the prisoners and accompany them is established a politically disform of custody against the spirit of the Geneva conventions and curtailed the prisoners' liberty to travel."

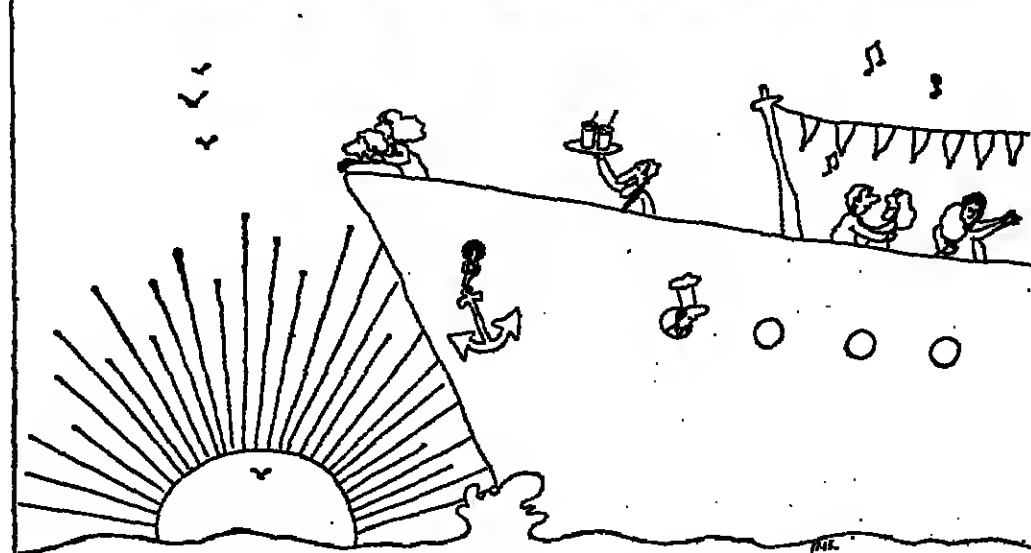
Laotian Views 'Justice'
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that he hopes no one brings counter charges against the American prisoners, but he opens the possibility of a change.

Under military law, Mr. Laird said, any man in uniform is liable for charges against any of his men in uniform for alleged violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

He said that if charges were filed "Justice will be done" and that "Justice, as far as I'm concerned, as long as I'm here, is tempered with a great deal of mercy."

Later, at a news conference, he said: "They will face no charges as far as the Department of Defense is concerned. I can assure you of that."

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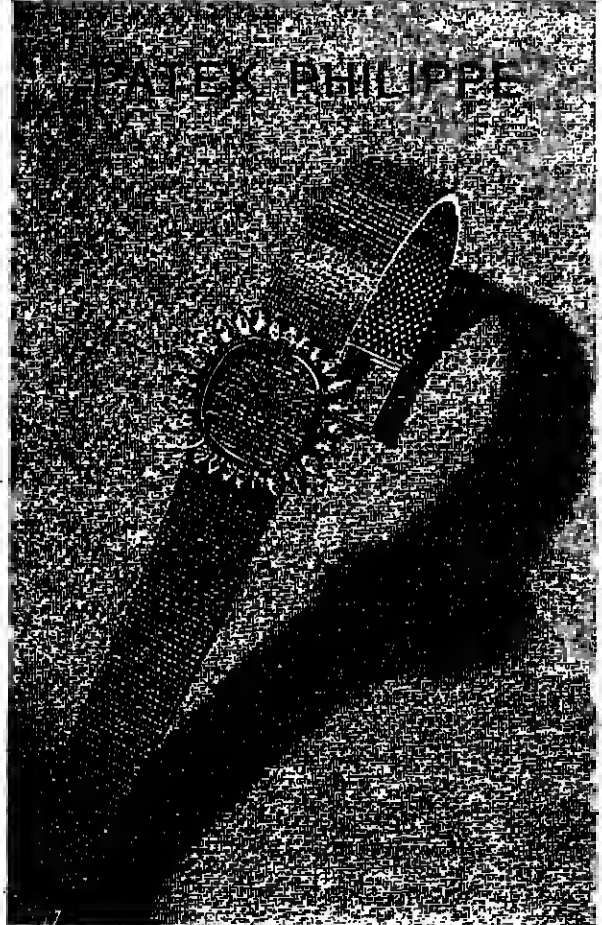
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WEATHER

ALGERIA	20	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	20	Overcast
ANKARA	27	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	Sunny
BAGDAD	28	Sunny
BELGRADE	14	Cloudy
BOMBAY	28	Sunny
BRAZILIA	11	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	Cloudy
CAIRO	30	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	Cloudy
HAVANA	14	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	Fair
HOUSTON	15	Cloudy
JAKARTA	28	Sunny
JERUSALEM	20	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	28	Sunny
LONDON	14	Cloudy
MADRID	10	Sunny
MILAN	18	Sunny
MONTREAL	8	Sunny
MOSCOW	12	Overcast
MUNICH	11	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	Sunny
NICE	18	Sunny
PARIS	15	Cloudy
PRAGUE	8	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	21	Fair
ROMA	10	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	7	Overcast
TOKYO	20	Fair
VIENNA	17	Sunny
WASHINGTON	12	Cloudy
ZURICH	12	Sunny

(Yesterday's reading: U.S., Canada 41-1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)



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Navy Accused of Illegal Air Raids in Asia

State Unit Decides to Widen Its Probe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP). — Senate Armed Services Committee is broadening its inquiry into illegal U.S. Air Force operations in North Vietnam to look at allegations that the same happened in the Navy.

John Stennis, committee chairman, said yesterday that Navy witnesses would be interrogated today. They are Navy Lt. William Gregg and Lt. William Charles, both of whom served the aircraft carrier Constellation when it was stationed in Gulf of Tonkin late last year early this year.

Stennis said that he had received the allegations of unauthorized air strikes by the Navy in the mail Saturday. He said that he was "convinced that they were serious, that the full committee should explore the matter further."

Details Not Given

Stennis declined to go into details of the allegations, but he said that the Navy or whether they were comparable to those of the Air Force. John Stennis, which the committee has been investigating.

Stennis said that he would "ask the Navy to go into the details of the allegations, but he said that the Navy or whether they were comparable to those of the Air Force. John Stennis, which the committee has been investigating."

Guns Held Fire

North Vietnamese gunners held their fire even while being bombed by warplanes sent on unauthorized raids by U.S. Navy Lt. William Gregg and Lt. William Charles, both of whom served the aircraft carrier Constellation when it was stationed in Gulf of Tonkin late last year early this year.

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No Reaction Seen

"At the beginning," Stennis said, "I was not sure that the Navy or whether they were comparable to those of the Air Force. John Stennis, which the committee has been investigating."

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Gallup Poll

Nixon Seen More Credible Than McGovern by Voters

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 28.—Although Sen. George McGovern's party strategists have sought to make political capital by ascribing a credibility gap to President Nixon, the President is seen as more sincere and believable than Sen. McGovern by a six-to-one margin among the nation's voters.

Even many of Sen. McGovern's party members see Mr. McGovern as the more "sincere and believable" of the two candidates. In the case of young voters, 18 to 29 years, on whom Sen. McGovern has planned high hopes, Mr. Nixon wins by a sizable margin on this issue.

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	Nixon	McGovern	Opinion
National	59	20	21
Whites	62	17	21
Under 30	57	23	20
30-40 years	61	16	23
40 & over	57	19	24
Republicans	65	5	30
Democrats	38	37	25
Nixon backers	55	3	42
McGovern backers	6	65	29

The "Charisma" Scale. Mr. Nixon not only scores better in the matter of credibility but he also tops the South Dakota senator in terms of personal popularity.

At this point in the current campaign, Mr. Nixon leads Sen. McGovern by 39.8 to 23.4 percent. Sen. McGovern is doing appreciably better than Barry Goldwater in 1964, but slightly less well than Robert F. Kennedy in 1968.



SCHOOL RING—Two students chatting in front of huge mural of a pay telephone in the hall of the newly opened Florida International University in Miami recently. Murals of a large gum-ball machine and a parking meter also adorn the school's hallways.

McGovern Vows Urban Help, 2 Mayors' Panels to Aid Him

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).

Sen. George McGovern today named a team of more than 20 mayors to help him fight a long-range urban policy and pledged \$4 billion in interim relief to cities.

The Democratic presidential nominee also announced that a second group, Mayors for McGovern, will begin campaigning in his behalf. It is headed by John V. Lindsay of New York, Joseph Alioto of San Francisco and Roman Gribbs of Detroit.

That trio will participate as well on the new policy panel, for which Sen. McGovern designated Mayors Kenneth Gibson of Newark, N.J., Richard J. Daley of Chicago and Kevin P. White of Boston and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota as leaders.

After introducing the new campaign, Sen. McGovern attacked the Nixon administration's urban record and declared the election "will determine the fate of American cities for the next two decades."

In remarks prepared for a mid-morning news conference, the South Dakota senator called for a re-evaluation of federal funds from the Vietnam war to jobs, housing, crime prevention, environmental protection, schools and urban transportation.

He was particularly critical of the Federal Housing Administration, saying "the federal government today is... becoming the nation's largest slumlord."

"In city after city," he said, "there has been a systematic fraud in federal housing programs by real-estate brokers, mortgage lenders, and, in some cases, FHA officials and appraisers. Thousands of home buyers have been cheated, and neighborhoods devastated."

"The scandalous practices and mismanagement in FHA programs must be stopped," Sen. McGovern said. "Federal housing authorities in at least 20 cities, including St. Louis, Chicago and Washington, face imminent bankruptcy while 'Richard Nixon has impounded some \$315 million which could be used' to keep them alive."

"Under my administration," Sen. McGovern said, "the impoundment of funds appropriated by Congress because of so-called inflationary pressures will cease. These public programs should not be penalized for the mistakes of other sectors of the economy."

Sen. McGovern hailed the recent congressional compromise on the revenue-sharing bill as "a very welcome step" but said "as President, I would increase that program another \$4 billion in emergency fiscal relief to cities, out of money saved through tax reform and cuts in unnecessary military spending."

The revenue-sharing bill as "a very welcome step" but said "as President, I would increase that program another \$4 billion in emergency fiscal relief to cities, out of money saved through tax reform and cuts in unnecessary military spending."

FBI Reports Major Crime Up Only 1 Pct.

Increase Is Called Lowest in 12 Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP). — Serious crime in the nation rose 1 percent during the first six months of this year, the lowest January-June rate increase reported by the FBI since it began issuing such reports in 1960, the Justice Department announced today.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said the increase in both violent and property crime during the first six months of 1972 was 1 percent. During the same period in 1971, violent crime increased by 11 percent and property crime rose 5 percent, he said.

The figures for January through June are contained in the FBI's uniform crime report, which is based on voluntary reports from 5,806 local, county and state law-enforcement agencies.

Sen. McGovern, Democratic presidential candidate, said in a statement that the statistics tell only part of the story, that for every reported crime there are two that are unreported. He said crime increased 33 percent and drug addiction doubled in the last three years.

Mr. Kleindienst said in a speech prepared for delivery tonight to the Los Angeles area Chamber of Commerce that the spreading use of data-processing is increasing the reporting of crimes.

The FBI report divides serious crime into two categories—violent, which includes murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and property, which includes burglary, larceny over \$50 and auto theft.

During the first six months, forcible rape increased 14 percent, aggravated assault 5 percent and murder 1 percent but robbery offenses declined 4 percent.

In the property crime category, burglary increased 4 percent and larceny of \$50 and over was up 1 percent while auto theft decreased 4 percent.

Cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants reported a 2 percent decrease in the volume of crime-index offenses while suburban law-enforcement agencies reported a 5 percent increase and crime in the rural areas was up 7 percent, according to the report.

Mr. Kleindienst said: "Seventy-two of the major cities in the country recorded an actual decrease in serious crime in the first six months of 1972 compared to 53 cities showing increases in the same period of 1971 and 34 such cities in 1970."

Nixon Seeing Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic opponent in the Nov. 7 election, Sen. George McGovern, for calling for an unconditional withdrawal, and declared: "We are not going to play politics with it [the war] now."

"We will end the war without betraying our allies and we are not going to abandon our prisoners of war or play politics with our prisoners of war."

Earlier yesterday, in San Francisco, Mr. Nixon accused Sen. McGovern of encouraging aggression with his pledge to slash defense spending by more than \$30 billion over the next four years if he wins in November.

It was estimated that on his most recent campaign swing, Mr. Nixon addressed party dinners and luncheons—many of them on closed-circuit television from New York—that netted about \$10 million from Republicans who paid \$1,000 a plate to hear him.

Before leaving Los Angeles for Washington today, the President received the American Cancer Society's Distinguished Service Award, and said his administration has followed with action his call for a total national commitment to the effort to conquer cancer.

He said that when people think of his May summit talks in Moscow, they usually think first of the agreement to limit strategic nuclear arms, "but it may well be, 20 or 40 or 100 years from now, that another moment in Moscow will be remembered... Our agreement to cooperate in the field of medicine could mark another great turning point—in the struggle against disease."

At the GOP dinner last night, he said his re-election would mean "four of the best years in the whole history of the United States."

He spoke of his initiatives toward Moscow and Peking, but declared: "We need four more years to build on this beginning."

Then, talking about law and order and his effort to end what he terms permissiveness by the courts, he said: "Four years isn't enough. We need more."

Summing up his pitch for what he has described as "a new majority," he cited three goals for the four more years: peace in the world, "opportunity and jobs for all Americans" and instilling in all citizens a firm conviction that "this is a great and good, and indeed, a beautiful country."

Trade Curb Opposed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP). —The State Department said today that it opposed legislation sponsored by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., that would prohibit trade agreements with the Soviet Union as long as it levies large exit taxes on Jewish emigrants.

A State Department spokesman, Charles W. Bray, cited a White House statement that President Nixon preferred quiet diplomacy rather than confrontation in dealing with the treatment of Soviet Jews.

U.S. Jewish Leaders Demand Stand by Nixon

By William R. Mackaye

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP).

Leaders of virtually all the nation's major Jewish organizations called upon President Nixon yesterday to announce at once that he would not seek trade concessions for the Soviet Union until the U.S.S.R. abolishes its law on emigration.

The unanimous request by the Board of Governors of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry was announced at a news conference that followed an all-night, sometimes angry, emergency meeting of the board.

The conference is an umbrella organization of 34 national Jewish agencies and Jewish community groups in 22 cities.

In language unusually strong for leaders of what is sometimes called the "Jewish establishment," the governors wrote President Nixon in an open letter:

"Like all Americans, we awaited with expectation and high hope your visit to the Moscow summit. We felt confident that the plight of Soviet Jewry was understood to be an issue of such compelling urgency that it would be high on your agenda."

"Instead, during the last four months, we have witnessed with growing anguish a steady increase in incidents of harassment and oppression of Soviet Jews, culminating in the imposition of an extortionate and inhumane emigration tax."

"During these months of mounting peril for Soviet Jews, the American Jewish community has awaited a firm response by you as our President."

Participants in the conference's closed-door meeting, which went on until past 3 a.m. yesterday at the B'nai B'rith building here, said that the board fully intended the implicit rebuke to President Nixon for not speaking out on the question of Soviet Jewry.

Their frustration was further fueled by the President's remark to a group of 32 of his Jewish supporters in New York Tuesday that no purpose would be served by "politicizing" or "demagoguing" the situation of Soviet Jewry.

Reply to Nixon. Had American Jews and others not been "active and vocal" in their defense of Soviet Jewry, the rate of emigration from the U.S.S.R. to Israel in recent months would not have been

nearly as high, Richard Meas, the president of the national conference, said.

One participant in the meeting, who asked not to be identified, scoffed at the White House identification of the person with whom Mr. Nixon met as "Jewish leaders."

"The feeling in our group is that Mr. Nixon met with a group of his supporters. The proper group for the President to discuss Soviet Jewry with is the National Conference of Soviet Jewry."

Mr. Meas said in an interview that he and two other major Jewish leaders, Jacob Stein and Max M. Fisher, have had a request to confer with Mr. Nixon pending at the White House since the time of the Republican National Convention in August.

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Against Grain Credits for Russia

Symington Links Grain Terms, End To Aid to Hanoi

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., today suggested that the American-Russian trade deal now being negotiated might be part of an attempt by the Nixon administration to buy its way out of the Vietnam war.

In a Senate speech, he said: "We have heard rumors of some agreement on the part of the Soviet Union, in return for these gigantic credit terms, to stop providing the flow of arms and material to North Vietnam that has a lot to do with making it possible for this war to continue."

"Up to this time, we have been unable to convince the Soviet Union to take such a step," he added.

"Perhaps the advantages which will flow from such a trade agreement will produce this result. Let us hope so. We have tried everything else in Vietnam. Why should we not try buying our way out of this war in this way?" the senator asked.

Mr. Symington said that he was not suggesting that the American-Russian trade deal now being negotiated might be part of an attempt by the Nixon administration to buy its way out of the Vietnam war.

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Referendum on Joining Is Monday

Danish Premier Confident on EEC

By Michael Stern
LYNGBY, Denmark, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Premier Jens Otto Krag of Denmark said today that he was confident his countrymen would vote yes Monday in their referendum on joining the European Economic Community.

Mr. Krag said there were overwhelming economic reasons for Denmark to be part of the Common Market, but even more important would be the opportunity for Danes to make their special contribution to what he called the "new dynamic now emerging in Europe."

In an interview at Marienborg, the 250-year-old house north of Copenhagen that is used as a country retreat by Denmark's premier, Mr. Krag said he doubted that Norway's rejection of EEC membership would affect the outcome here.

It will undoubtedly influence some people to vote no, he said, but there will be a compensating gain of yes votes caused by the growing perception here of the political and economic problems developing in Norway because of the decision to stay out.

Denmark's referendum, which will be binding on the government, will determine whether it becomes a full partner in the economic union established by France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium and Italy. By the same treaty that Denmark and Norway signed last January, Britain and Ireland will become members, too. They have already ratified the treaty.

Sitting in shirt-sleeves in a large drawing room, and sipping alternately from a cup of coffee and a small glass of brandy, Mr. Krag reflected on Denmark's prospects in the EEC.

"I do not think Denmark or the Scandinavian countries are very different from the rest of Europe, but perhaps we are more democratic and more able to achieve social equality," he said. "I think we should be able to make special contributions to the community."

Mr. Krag expressed regret that Norway would not be Denmark's ally in this effort. But he said he expected that Denmark would be able to make common cause

in the community with Britain, the Benelux countries and the government of Willy Brandt in West Germany. The goal, he said, would be to strengthen the cause of Social Democratic parties like his own and the trade union movement generally.

Assessing the economic implications if the referendum is defeated, Mr. Krag said: "An iron curtain of tariffs will come slowly down and shut us out of our most important market, the United Kingdom. There are no alternative markets for our butter or our bacon. We are the world's biggest exporter of bacon and Britain is the largest importer. If we are out of from each other by tariffs, that would be a great loss for us."

Mr. Krag said Denmark would also lose major customers for its canned and frozen fish, its growing range of other food products and its industrial exports, which year by year account for larger proportions of Denmark's earnings and employment.

The premier said that he understood the anxieties and uncertainties that lead many Danes to oppose the move into the EEC but that he thought they were wrong and would do themselves and their country a great disservice if they prevented Danish accession.

"Part of the problem is that some people do not fully understand the economic situation," he said. "This is the problem of politicians all over the world. The people don't believe us."

"There is also the feeling that this is a very good society here in Denmark, perhaps a better one than in the rest of Europe, and some people will vote no to preserve the present state of things. But they don't realize that Europe is changing, whether Denmark agrees or not. The only alternative for us is having some influence on events by participating or having no influence and being shut out in the cold."

\$99,000 Embezzler Executed in Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (Reuters)—A 50-year-old man has been executed for embezzling 90,000 rubles (\$99,000) in the city of Sverdlovsk, the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said today.

The crime of N.E. Sekisov was not an isolated one; more than 200 recent cases of big-time swindling have been uncovered in the Russian Federation alone, according to Prosecutor B. Kravtsov in an article calling for more vigilance against this sort of crime.

Sekisov worked as a buyer and a salesman for a State agency.

Bremer Wins 10-Year Cut In His Term

Attacker of Wallace Makes Own Plea

UPPER MERIDORE, Md., Sept. 28 (AP)—A three-judge appeals court today cut 10 years off Arthur H. Bremer's 68-year sentence for the shooting of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and three other persons.

The decision came after a 45-minute hearing during which the 22-year-old defendant made a personal appeal.

"Sixty-three years is more than a life sentence," Bremer told the judges. "It is severe and harsh. I plead for a reduction of the sentence."

The Prince Georges County Circuit Court judges reduced from 15 to 10 years the sentence for assault with intent to murder Gov. Wallace and took five years off the 15-year term for using a gun in a crime of violence. The other sentences against Bremer were left untouched.

The judges gave no reason for the reduction.

The prisoner has pending an appeal of his conviction. Today's hearing dealt only with his appeal that the sentence be reduced.

Bremer, dressed in a short-sleeved light blue shirt and gray trousers, did not react visibly to the decision.

Bremer was convicted Aug. 4 of shooting Gov. Wallace, Secret Service agent Nicholas Zarvo, Alabama state police Capt. E. C. Dothard and Dora Thompson, a campaign worker, at a May 15 campaign rally in Laurel, Md.

The Milwaukee man, who also faces federal charges in connection with the shooting of Wallace and Zarvo, is serving his state court term at a penitentiary in Baltimore.

Benjamin Lipsitz, Bremer's lawyer, argued that the 68-year term offered no opportunity for rehabilitation. He urged that the sentence be reduced "to a level commensurate with an opportunity, a hope, a glimmer down the long tunnel where this kid can see his way out of this thing."

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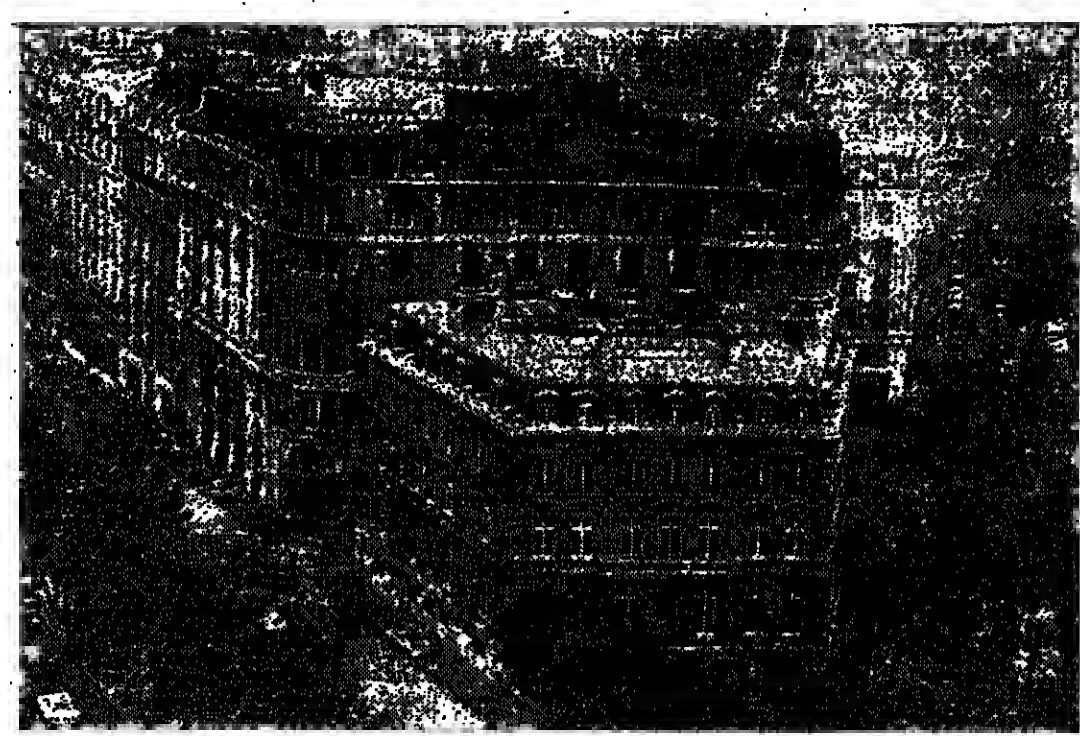
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CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES FIRE—The drugstore building engulfed by flames early yesterday.



AFTERMATH—Burned out drugstore building seen from the Arc de Triomphe yesterday.

7 Injured as 3 Buildings Burn

Body of Woman Found After Paris Fire

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI)—The body of a middle-aged woman was found today in the ruins of a building that housed Le Drugstore Publicis on the Champs-Élysées.

The building was destroyed by fire last night, along with two adjoining structures. A third building was heavily damaged.

Police said that search crews inspecting the seven-story drugstore building found the body on the first floor. The body has not been identified.

Police said, however, that the woman probably was a cashier who worked in the drugstore.

Seven persons, including three firemen, were slightly injured in the blaze. Four persons were hurt in the rush to evacuate the building. About 800 persons were on the premises when the fire broke out.

One woman trapped by the flames on the first floor leaped into the street. She was caught by a group of men who stood below the window from which she jumped to break her fall. She was not injured.

Despite the efforts of about 300 firemen, the blaze destroyed the Publicis building, which housed a movie theater as well as the drugstore and offices. It also burned out all but one floor of a neighboring building that contained the offices of British European Airways and swept through three floors of a third building.

An estimated 500 policemen were called out to control thousands of spectators, who stood across the Champs-Élysées or in

neighboring streets to watch the fire.

The blaze lasted about five hours and the Champs-Élysées, the Place Charles-de-Gaulle, in which stands the Arc de Triomphe, and surrounding streets were clogged by cars and vast crowds. The Champs-Élysées was blocked to traffic until early this morning.

Police opened an inquiry into the fire today but played down the possibility of arson. Police Prefect Pierre-Henri Lenoir said that it was probably accidental.

First reports said that the fire began in trash cans outside the Publicis building.

Marcel Bleustein-Blanchet, president of the company that owned the Publicis building, criticized the fire, saying that they arrived 15 minutes after he himself had

called them. But fire officials said that the first truck arrived three or four minutes after the alarm was received.

Meanwhile, an anonymous telephone call was received early today by a radio station in which the caller claimed that the fire was set by the Black September guerrilla organization that was responsible for the killings at the Munich Olympic Games.

This call was followed by numerous others to newspapers, the police and other drugstores. A police spokesman said that a flood of unfounded telephone reports followed a major fire.

However, police guards were placed today at two other drugstores in Paris that are owned and operated by Mr. Bleustein-Blanchet's company.

Mr. Bleustein-Blanchet, who is Jewish, said that he had not received any threats and that he believed the fire started accidentally.

Fire officials said today that it was the most spectacular blaze in Paris since World War II.

SHAPE Offices

The Publicis building, which once housed the Astoria Hotel, was chosen by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as the first offices of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe.

Mr. Bleustein-Blanchet said that Gen. Eisenhower had given him several souvenirs from that period. They were all destroyed in the fire, he said.

Arab Claims in Milan

MILAN, Sept. 28 (UPI)—An anonymous caller claiming to be a member of the Black September organization telephoned a newspaper here today and said that the group was responsible for the Paris fire.

The newspaper Corriere d'Informazione said that the caller spoke only in French and English. "This is Black September speaking. The fire at the drugstore on the Champs-Élysées in Paris, we started it," the caller said and then hung up.

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U.S. Dropping Case Against Panther He

Wiretap Ruling Leads To Freeing of Seal

By Sanford J. Ungar
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28

—The Justice Department announced yesterday that it drop contempt of court charges against Black Panther Bobby G. Seal, rather reveal the contents of electronic surveillance that apparently overheard his voice while he was in jail.

James R. Thompson, U.S. attorney in Chicago, told Seventh U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals there that "it would be inimical to our national interests" to disclose the wiretapping logs as ordered by that court in a decision last May.

The contempt charges, levied by U.S. District Judge John Hoffman during the tumultuous "Chicago-seven" conspiracy trial in 1968-70, were the last pending against Mr. Seal.

After 21 months in prison, two trials, Mr. Seal was on bond in May, 1971. He has declared that he will run for mayor of Chicago, Calif., in city's municipal elections next year.

4-Year Sentence

Mr. Seal was sentenced to years in prison by Judge Hoffman on the contempt charges. He was served from the Chicago trial. The trial stemmed from anti-war demonstrations at 1968 Democratic National Convention.

The contempt charges stem out of Mr. Seal's insistence on the right to represent himself. His repeated declarations of court that the judge was "a fascist pig." At one point Judge Hoffman ordered Mr. Seal to be gagged, an action that attorneys in the case claimed provoked further courtroom ructions.

After the Chicago-seven acquitted five defendants on conspiracy charges, the government dropped that charge against Mr. Seal, "in the interest of justice," rather than try separately.

In May, the appellate court overturned the contempt charges given Mr. Seal, all other defendants and two of lawyers, William M. Kunstler, Leonard L. Weinglass, and that a judge other than Mr. Seal must hear the contempt charges.

At the same time, the appellate court said that, since government had acknowledged surveillance of Mr. Seal, it would have to turn the wiretap logs over to the defense to drop the contempt case.

Security Wiretap

An assistant attorney general said yesterday that Mr. Seal's "national security" wiretap logs must be turned over to the defense to drop the contempt case.

Since the Seventh Circuit Court found that only Mr. Seal's standing to make a complaint against the wiretapping of the nine persons convicted of a contempt by Judge Hoffman during the Chicago trial are still scheduled to be retried. The Justice Department has asked that Judge Hoffman be removed from the Chicago area be named to hear the cases.

Egypt Granted Credit by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters)—The United States has given Egypt \$11-million credit to buy U.S. agricultural commodities after Egypt paid the second installment on its American debt government officials said yesterday.

Under an agreement signed last January Egypt is paying off its five-year-old, \$48-million debt to the United States at the rate of \$11.7 million plus interest every six months. With every payment, Egypt gets back 8 percent—\$11 million—of the installment in a new loan for agricultural products.

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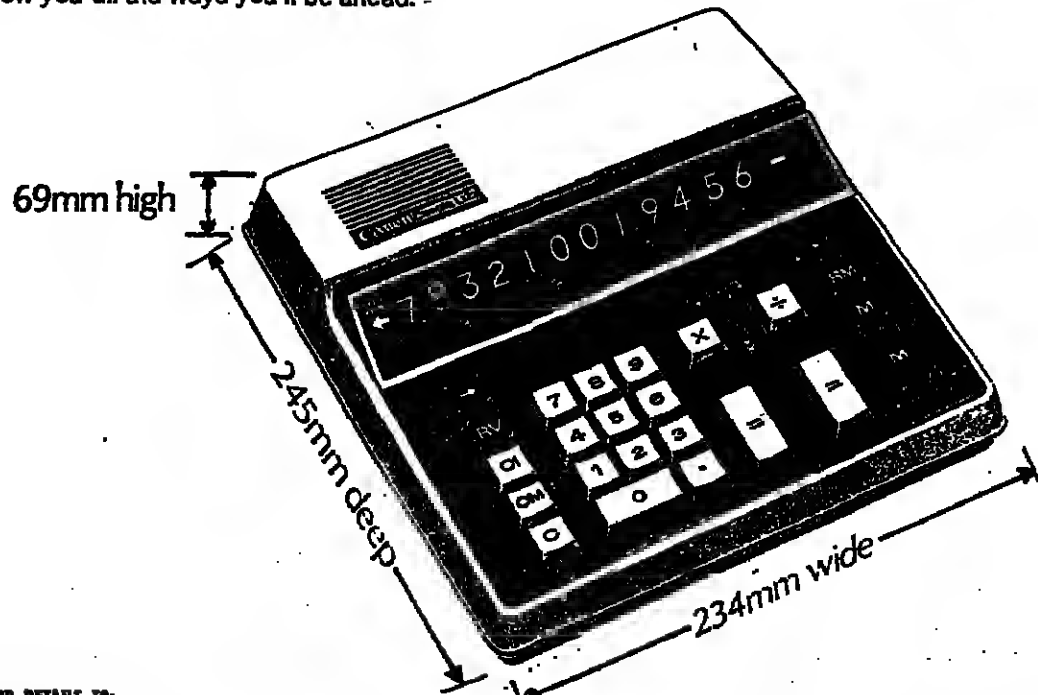
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محلات الأمل



CAT AND DOG—Five-month-old, 40-pound Bengal tiger cub relaxing in Buena Park, Calif., amusement center while his one-year-old, 90-pound German shepherd friend stands protectively by. They have been raised together since the cub was four weeks old. He looks to the dog for "security." The unlikely pair are a favorite attraction. But what happens when he grows up and outweighs his friend by 500 pounds?

Air Force Policy of Ousting Pregnant Officers Defended

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI)—A pregnancy rate of 9 percent among women in the Air Force is ample justification for automatically discharging all women officers who become pregnant, the Justice Department contends.

In a brief filed last week with the Supreme Court, the government urged the tribunal not to disturb the Air Force's "effort to cope with a serious personnel problem" in view of the "compelling military interest" in combat-readiness.

"Pregnancy," Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold told the court, "diverts personnel from the primary function of fighting or support, and thereby impairs the readiness and effectiveness of the fighting force."

The brief opposes a petition by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of Capt. Susan B. Struck, who accuses the Pentagon of unconstitutional sex bias for giving her an automatic honorable discharge after she became pregnant two years ago in Vietnam.

The high court is not obliged to hear the case, but the ACLU argued that guidance is needed to clear up the "confusion" in lower courts over the proper standards for judging sex discrimination charges.

Mr. Griswold denied that sex

discrimination was involved in rules dealing with "a physical condition which happens to be peculiar to women." He warned that the court's hands-off policy toward military personnel matters was challenged by the petition.

Citing Air Force figures, Mr. Griswold said that 9 percent of Air Force women became pregnant during three recent years—1,188 among 12,000 women in 1969, 1,500 among 14,000 women in 1970 and 1,282 among 15,850 women last year.

He said that a rule that calls for immediate honorable discharge of pregnant officers "clearly serves the function of discouraging planned pregnancies and encouraging the prevention, by means of the use of contraceptive devices or otherwise, of unplanned pregnancies."

Robert T. Casler, an ACLU attorney in Seattle, where Capt. Struck filed her lawsuit, said Saturday that the policy of encouraging female officers to use contraceptives had not been asserted in the case until Mr. Griswold filed his brief.

The rules require immediate discharge of an officer—or, an Air Force spokesman said Saturday, an enlisted woman—who becomes pregnant. The discharge may be canceled, however, if the pregnancy is terminated before the discharge becomes final.

Mr. Griswold denied that sex

Hooded Man Gets £58,190 And Big Kiss

LONDON, Sept. 28 (UPI)—A man wearing a black hood walked into a London hotel today and was given £58,190 and a big kiss by Miss United Kingdom of 1972.

The hooded mystery man was an office worker from Belfast who had hit it lucky in the football pools.

"Mr. X," as he chose to be called, was taking no chances on the notoriety the money could bring with it, and insisted that his identity be kept secret to preclude any threat from the IRA.

"I have received threats," he said. "In Belfast it is a matter of if you're in the wrong place at the wrong time—you get a gun in your ribs and you hand your wallet over."

Bomb Phoner Seized

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Police announced today the arrest of an Israeli who had telephoned the U.S. Embassy and, identifying himself as member of the Arab guerrilla Black September movement, said a bomb was about to go off there.

So Europe Can Meet U.S. Competition

Britain Urges Integrated Aircraft Industry

By S. T. Kantin

TOULOUSE, France, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Britain today called for the integration of the European aircraft industry to meet competition "from the United States and elsewhere."

The French government, however, appeared reluctant to carry the existing collaboration between European aircraft makers that far.

Speaking at the roll-out ceremonies here for the Airbus A-300 B and the Concorde-43 pre-production model, British Aviation Minister Michael Heseltine declared that Britain is ready to discuss at any time with other European governments what steps we should now take to further the establishment of an integrated, European industry respected on its results throughout the world.

"We face too much competition from the rest of the world to risk the prospect of competing with each other," Mr. Heseltine warned.

Cost Too Great

Mr. Heseltine said that "no single European country can afford to support an industry that can compete meaningfully on the scale" that the expected \$4-billion, world aircraft market will demand in the 1980s. Therefore, he added, if Europe is to bear

"the ever increasing cost of air-frame and engine development and meet competition from the United States and elsewhere, we must move from ad hoc collaboration on specific projects toward an integrated European aircraft industry which pulls together, the most efficient way, the technical, financial and managerial contributions which each country can make."

He cautioned, however, that European aircraft firms would "need a firm political commitment by governments to this aim."

Speaking after Mr. Heseltine, French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said that France must endeavor to raise its ambitions "to a European dimension" but did not reply to the British minister's call for an integrated European aircraft industry.

European Market

Mr. Messmer said that "we are capable, if we desire, of finally creating a European market for aeronautical equipment. And, if we wish, we can also create conditions in which European manufacturers may compete on an equal basis with American manufacturers, favoring full and open markets on both sides of the Atlantic."

The Airbus presented today is a medium-range, wide-body plane designed to carry up to 324 passengers. It is being built in

cooperation by France, West Germany, Spain, the Netherlands and Belgium. The builders say that they have received firm orders for 13 Airbus and options for 18 more.

Flight Expected
The plane is expected to make its first flight in about three weeks.

The Concorde shown today is longer and heavier than the first two prototypes that have been undergoing flight tests. This Concorde is equipped with new engines said Henri Ziegler, president of the Aerospatiale, the French firm, which, with the British Aircraft Corp., is building the plane, "has completely eliminated exhaust smoke" and significantly reduced noise pollution.

The final version of the Rolls-Royce Olympic engines, which will equip the production models, is not ready yet.

Danube Power Plant Set

BELGRADE, Sept. 28 (Reuters)—Bulgaria and Romania will build a hydroelectric power plant on the Danube, between Belene in Bulgaria and Clovea in Romania, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today from Sofia. It did not give any details about the size of the plant.

Obituaries

Robert E. Dolan, Composer, Producer for Stage, Movies

WESTWOOD, Calif., Sept. 28 (UPI)—Robert Emmett Dolan, Broadway-Hollywood composer, conductor and producer, died of a heart attack, Tuesday.

Mr. Dolan gained prominence as the composer and conductor of 27 Broadway shows. Among them were "Good News," "Strike a Pink," "Hurry for What," "Leave It to Me," "Very Warm for May" and "Louisiana Purchase."

His most recent Broadway assignment was "Coco," the story of Coco Chanel, the designer, starring Katharine Hepburn, in 69.

Earlier, he wrote the scores for "Exes, L.I.," "Darling" and "For the Love of Money," which starred Bert Lahr.

Mr. Dolan also wrote the music for the drama, "The World of Jacques Kennedy," which starred Robert Emmett Dolan's son, Robert Emmett Dolan Jr., in a role reminiscent of the self-sure Twenties.

Mr. Dolan served for many years as music director of Paramount Pictures Corp. He scored more than 50 feature motion pictures, including "Going My Way," "The Bells of St. Mary's" and "Blue Skies." He was affiliated, in one way or another, with many of the Bing Crosby-Bob Hope films.

He also scored some 20 television documentaries, including "The World of Jacqueline Kennedy," "The World of Jimmie

Doolittle" and shows about "Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee."

His songs, in which he collaborated with such well-known lyricists as Johnny Mercer and Walter O'Keefe, included "At Last I'm in Love," "Little by Little," "Hullabaloo," "Song of the Highwayman," "You," "Out of the Past," "I Love You," "And So to Bed," "Glamour Waltz" and "Your Heart Will Tell You So."

Mr. Dolan had been a member of the Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers since 1945. He was born in Hartford, Conn., in August, 1908, and attended Catholic High School in Montreal, where the family moved when he was 6, and Loyola College, also in Montreal. His music teachers were the well-known Joseph Schillinger and Ernst Toch.

He began as a pianist-composer-conductor in radio in 1934 with Al Goodman's orchestra. He was later signed for the Burns and Allen Show, the Dinah Shore Show and others.

John M. Flagler

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT)—John M. Flagler, 60, former humor editor of Look magazine, died on Tuesday at his home here after a long illness. Mr. Flagler was with the New Yorker from 1949 to 1955, as columnist and reporter at large. He joined Look in 1955, remaining until the magazine closed down last year.

Manrice Thiriet

PARIS, Sept. 28 (Reuters)—French composer Maurice Thiriet, 66, who wrote operas, ballet music and 25 symphonic works, died yesterday of a heart attack at Puy, northern France, it was announced today. Mr. Thiriet also composed numerous film scores, including the music for Marcel Carné's classic, "Les Visiteurs du Soir."

Sir Linton Andrews

LEEDS, England, Sept. 28 (Reuters)—Sir Linton Andrews, 86, former editor of the Yorkshire Post and one of Britain's most distinguished journalists, has died here after a long illness.

Sir Linton became editor emeritus of the Yorkshire Post in 1968 in tribute to his 43 years of service. Sir Linton was a founder member of the British Press Council—a watchdog organization—and later served as its chairman. He also was a former president of the C.U.—of British Newspaper Editors and the International Journalists' Federation.

Sir Linton played a leading role in developing a national training program for young journalists.

David Van Pelt

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 (AP)—David Van Pelt, 85, a philanthropist and member of an old Philadelphia family, died Tuesday. Mr. Van Pelt made gifts to the University of Pennsylvania and many other colleges and art institutions.

Hetty King

LONDON, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Hetty King, 90, one of the last stars of the heyday of the British music hall, died today, her doctors announced. Once billed on Broadway as "England's Greatest Star," Miss King scored her most lasting successes as a male impersonator. She appeared with such names as Harry Lauder, George Robey and Marie Lloyd, singing "All the Nice Girls Love a Sailor" and other hits of the day.

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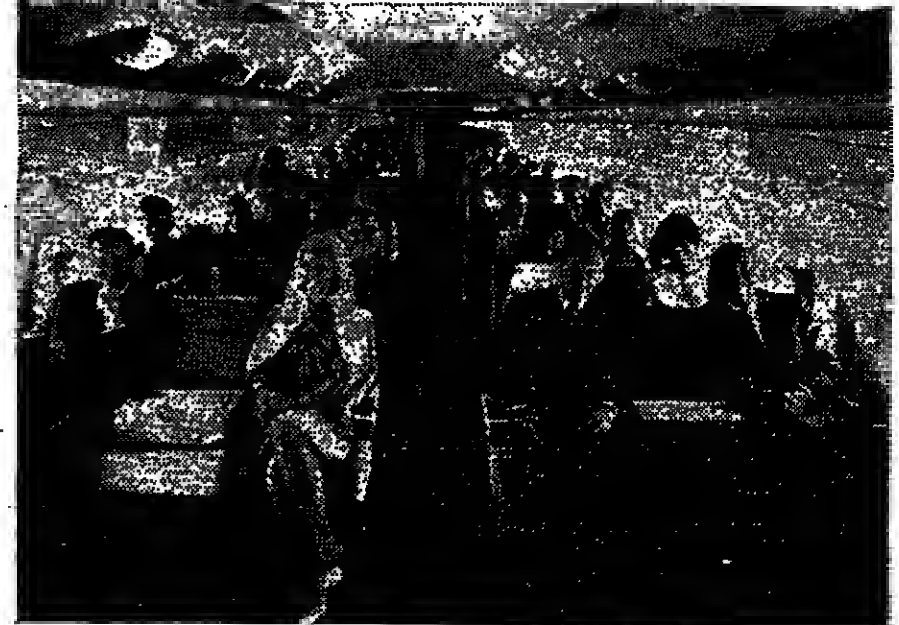
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The Next Four Years

In less than six weeks, we, the American people, will be choosing the President and Vice-President of the United States for the next four years. But we will be doing more than that: we will be determining whether we want this country to continue along the course it has been taking during the past four years, or whether we want to restore to American political life its traditional values of democratic liberalism and social concern.

In an America striving to realize its own vision of quality and liberty under the rule of law, the presidency requires particular qualities of character, leadership and moral force that transcend the narrow bounds of personal ambition and of party politics. It requires a perception of the things that are wrong with America—politically, socially, economically, morally—as well as the things that are right; and a sense of priorities that gives precedence to human needs and public integrity over the panoply of wealth and the arrogance of power.

The New York Times urges the election of George McGovern for President of the United States. We believe that Sen. McGovern's approach to public questions, his humanitarian philosophy and humane scale of values, his courage and his forthrightness can offer a new kind of leadership in American political life. We believe he can restore a sense of purpose to the American people as a whole, a sense of participation to their component parts and a sense of integrity to their government.

In these respects, it seems to us, the presidency of Richard M. Nixon has largely failed.

Mr. Nixon has indeed had his spectacular triumphs; and this newspaper has never hesitated to applaud the accomplishments of the President and his administration when we thought that he was serving the best interests of the American people, even when in doing so he was adopting policies that he had spent a lifetime in opposing. But despite his best efforts—in regard to China, the Soviet Union, economic controls and so on—Mr. Nixon has failed both in principle and in practice in other areas of public policy even more vital than those in which he has scored his successes.

Not only has Mr. Nixon failed to carry out his explicit pledge to end the Vietnam conflict, on which he won the election by a hair's breadth four years ago; he has pursued a policy that appears to move in one direction while actually moving in another. Constantly emphasizing the winding down of the war and the withdrawal of American troops, Mr. Nixon has nevertheless enlarged the scope of hostilities, undertaken the biggest bombing campaign in history and committed American prestige to an increasingly authoritarian regime in Saigon.

The Vietnam war is but one area where President Nixon has failed either to carry out his pledge or to give the nation the moral and political leadership that would indeed unite us—as he promised to do four years ago. This administration appears to be without basic philosophy, without deeply held values, an administration whose guiding principle is expediency and whose overriding purpose is to remain in office.

The pursuit of excellence has been subordinated to pursuit of the next election, as evidenced by some of Mr. Nixon's appointments in such ultra-sensitive areas of government as the Department of Justice and the Supreme Court. In many of its social,

economic and fiscal policies; in lax standards of probity and truthfulness in government; in favoritism toward special interests; in its addiction to secrecy; in its disregard of civil liberties and constitutional rights, the Nixon administration has been a failure.

President Nixon has shown himself willing to exacerbate America's racial divisions for purely political purposes; he has countenanced and encouraged an ominous erosion of individual rights and First Amendment freedoms, and has demonstrated his indifference to such dangers by deliberately selecting Spiro T. Agnew as his potential successor to the presidency. Protected by the White House curtain, he has stood above the political battle as the odor of corruption and of sleazy campaign practices rises above the Washington battlefield.

A McGovern administration, The Times believes, would reverse the unmistakable drift in Washington away from government of, by and for the people. It is undeniable that since his nomination Sen. McGovern has been on the defensive, partly because of the Eagleton episode, partly because of ill-considered comments on specific points that he has subsequently modified or corrected, and partly because of the confused management of his own campaign. But on his record, and on what he has consistently stood for in his years of public office—a consistency in striking contrast to that of his opponent—it is clear that Mr. McGovern will fight for effective and necessary reforms in American social, political and economic institutions.

What this election comes down to is a decision on the direction in which the United States is going to move for the next four years.

Are we going to continue to pursue a foreign policy that, for all its success in certain areas, is essentially based on military supremacy, on a strident nationalism, and on a cynical power game that could alienate this country from substantial segments of the international community?

Are we going to continue to pursue a domestic policy that, in its fundamentals, is contemptuous of civil liberties, oblivious of deep social conflicts and racial and economic cleavages in the cities of America, and oriented toward that very "military-industrial complex" against which President Eisenhower perceptively warned us so many years ago?

On virtually every major issue from the war to taxes, from education to environment, from civil liberties to national defense, Mr. McGovern—faltering though many of his statements have been—seems to us to be moving with the right priorities, with faith in the common man, and within the democratic framework. While this newspaper does not necessarily accept his program in every detail as he has thus far outlined it or as the Democratic platform has structured it, we are convinced that the direction of American policy in the next four years would be in safer hands under a McGovern-Shriver administration than under the present regime.

There can be no doubt that Mr. McGovern is now far behind in the presidential race. But if he succeeds in these next few weeks in getting his basic philosophy of democratic government across to the electorate, a philosophy that rejects the meretricious appeal of his opponents, Sen. McGovern may yet touch a chord in the American voter that will respond to his own practical vision of an American society that cares and an American democracy that works.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Vietnam Peace Compromise?

The solution of the Vietnam conflict is believed to be very near. According to generally well-informed Saigon sources, Saigon is anticipating an accord on a North Vietnamese proposal which, without stipulating the immediate resignation of President Thieu as a precondition, reportedly includes: a cease-fire on the whole territory of Indochina (the two Vietnams, Laos and Cambodia) in exchange for the release of the American POWs. The accord will confront the Washington government, and that of Saigon even more, with delicate problems. But the latter reportedly are already virtually settled. The North Vietnamese promise not to impose a Communist regime on South Vietnam is saving Washington's face. By pledging in exchange to end support to the Thieu government, the Americans are somehow losing face, but to the benefit of a solution that will be presented as an equitable settlement: the freedom given to South Vietnam to choose the regime of its choice by free elections, supervised, honest, open to everyone. This theoretically gives the Viet Cong a chance.

—From France-Solr (Paris).

A Defeat for Europe

Europe has lost a game which perhaps it did not deserve to lose. In numerical terms, the defeat in the Norwegian referendum has little importance. In terms of politics and civility, it is another matter. Besides economic interests, of which the Norwegians are good judges, it signifies that the European idea lacks the power of attraction. One must ask: Why should it have, if it shows itself to have little attraction for the same European political leaders who pay it lip service?

—From Corriere della Sera (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

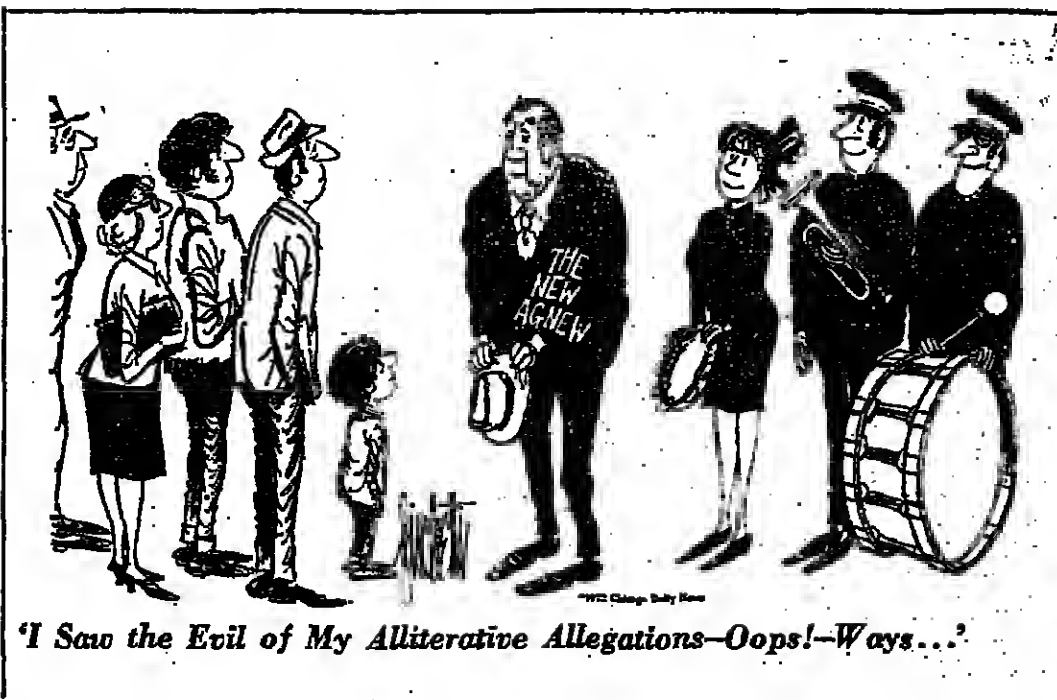
September 23, 1897

NEW YORK—The political situation in New York City is becoming complicated. The Democratic State Committee at its recent meeting ignored the Chicago platform and dampened the hopes of the Bryanites. The latter thereupon re-elected and dominated Henry George for Mayor. This will divide the Democratic vote, but it will also draw votes from the Union candidate, Seth Low.

Fifty Years Ago

September 29, 1922

NEW YORK—New York City would not be true to itself if it did not celebrate in brave fashion the 300th anniversary of its first settlement which occurs next year. Some discussion of the coming event has already taken place and practical plans are being prepared. And something of the present glory of New York will be shown, the greatest of all of the world's great cities.



'Godfathers' As Seen From Italy

By Claire Sterling

PALERMO, Sicily—Mario Puzo's "Godfather" came back to his ancestral homeland last week and the natives hardly knew him. Thousands of Milanese flocking to the film's Italian premiere were enthralled with the story as folklore. But they saw little resemblance between the Godfather's "family" and their own Mafia in real life.

Ten years ago the movie-going public here might have accepted uncritically what the Corriere della Sera calls "this implicit attempt to idealize the Mafia and give it tragic and heroic connotations." In those days Sicily's "honored society" was still wrapped in romantic mystery, especially for Italians who didn't happen to live in Sicily. Few questioned the century-old legend of a Mafia keeping order as surrogate for a negligent state, and a capo-Mafia as a "man of respect" bound to a code of rustic gallantry, dispensing wisdom far and wide, ruling his clan with a firm but paternal hand. If there was ever a grain of truth in this legend, however, all Italy knows there isn't now.

Collecting Dossiers

Since 1963 an Italian parliamentary commission to "investigate the phenomenon of the Mafia" has been collecting dossiers and interviewing hundreds of policemen, crooks, politicians and bankers. It certainly hasn't stamped out the Mafia, which not only continues to bleed western Sicily white but has opened branch offices on the mainland from Calabria to Rome, Milan and Turin. Nor, say Sicilians in the know here, has it come close to understanding the "new Mafia" that has emerged in the last decade, organized, industrialized, incomparably more efficient and deadly than the old feudal kind. For all its promises of lurid disclosures, furthermore, the commission has never faced up to the really scabrous question: Its 2,000 report pages look like a stone into children's last spring, but it turned out to contain not a single simple declarative sentence explaining just how the Mafia can buy enough protection in Palermo and Rome to get away with systematic murder.

Nevertheless, the commission did get across to the nation that the Mafia has murdered at least 2,500 men, women and children in Sicily in the last 25 years, many of whose bones still molder in remote mountain caves known as Mafia cemeteries. It also turned up a lot of other absorbing information about the Mafia's business and personnel practices, including unusually educational biographies of Sicily's top 10 Mafia leaders. Having just visited some of these capo-Mafia now living in compulsory (if temporary) retirement on the bleak Mediterranean island of Lampedusa, I can testify personally that they are about as paternal as a bunch of godfathers as a pit of coals.

Among those I ran into there was Antonio La Barbera of Palermo, one of the dozen Mam-masentissimi—literally the holiest of holies, the Sicilian parlance for the most vicious of Mafia killers—presently in exile on Lampedusa. A dapper gentleman of 48, neatly dressed for the beach in blue linen shorts and immaculate white tennis shoes, "Don" Antonio did not care to discuss his career with me. The subject didn't interest him, he said. But it interests his countrymen, all right.

Modern Methods

What is fascinating about La Barbera's life story is not so much the itemized list of his known crimes, running to four printed pages: kidnapping, extortion, rape, arson, dynamiting, drug-running, common theft, scores of killings on his own or by the 40-odd gunmen in his "cucina," or clan—as the modern methods he has introduced. From the time La Barbera muscled in on the

dope trade run by the rival Greco clan, igniting a gang war in Palermo that has raged on and off for 13 years, an "Americanized" Mafia has closed in on the Sicilian capital with stunning precision. La Barbera himself hasn't been running the whole show by any means, his activities being confined largely to the international drug traffic, the city's wholesale fruit and vegetable markets, and the building trades. The rest, divided up more peacefully among other Mafia clans, goes far beyond traditional Mafia pursuits such as white slavery, illegal whiskey stills, cattle-rustling and control of water supplies in outlying rural areas, drugs and contraband to boot. Whether by outright ownership or regular collections of protection money, the honored society is into everything from fishing and meat-slaughtering to ports, garages, hotels, bars, retail shops, insurance, banking, and practically all local industry.

In widening their field, younger Mafia leaders like La Barbera have not only grown richer faster than their elders—several have become multimillionaires almost overnight—but greedier, more brutally impatient and incontinent. Recalcitrant clients and intrusive Mafia rivals are "shot first and reasoned with later," as a Sicilian reporter put it to me. Membership in the club has been opened to trigger-happy riff-raff that an old-timer would have had nothing to do with. And in the last couple of years the new Mafia has broken two inviolate rules: Never to put the bite on a client already paying for protection, and never to lay a finger on a journalist or judge.

Recent Kidnappings

Since 1970, the Mafia has kidnapped the sons of four extremely wealthy Sicilians, at least two of whom have been paying generous protection money for years but were nevertheless obliged to fork out ransoms reportedly running to as much as a million dollars. The latest victim, a muscular young engineer called Luciano Casassa who never moved without a bodyguard and drove a car equipped with radio-telephone for emergency use, was taken at gunpoint in broad daylight last August, on one of Palermo's busiest streets. Having put up a stiff fight, he has not been heard from since.

In these same two years, what's more, the Mafia kidnapped and certainly murdered (though the body was never found) a popular and now Sicilian journalist called Mauro De Mauro and, not long afterward, machine-gunned the attorney general of Palermo, Pietro Scaglione. If not for that extraordinarily invidious last move, men like Antonio La Barbera might still be living it up in expensive night clubs instead of retiring at nightfall, after checking in with the carabinieri on one-horse islands like Lampedusa.

Not long after Scaglione's death, when a stool pigeon reportedly full of information on the subject was murdered too, police and carabinieri cracked down on Mafia leaders with a vigor and venom unknown since the dread days of Mussolini's fanatic anti-Mafia crusade, Prefect Mori. Some 110 important Mafia and about 700 smaller fry were rounded up in Sicily and on the Italian mainland including a number suspected of a hand in the celebrated 1968 slaying of De Mauro, and Scaglione's deaths. Nearly all had been hauled into court time and again on bloodcurdling charges and acquitted for lack of evidence. Evidence is not easily come by when witnesses and judges are openly and daily warned that they and their families will be killed in the event of a guilty verdict. The only way to hold these celebrated thugs, through a special anti-Mafia law passed in 1965, was to send them into "confined" or enforced residence, as far as possible from their place of business.

Dialing Sicily

Until last year's dramatic roundup, most Mafia big shots caught in the police net had ended up in fairly comfortable northern towns, from which they could easily dial Sicily for long, untraceable telephone calls, and even commute on fast superhighways and anonymous Alitalia flights. Wiser and tougher now, the carabinieri in particular have insisted on sending this last and most distinguished batch to islands like Lampedusa, with police man glued to a chair next to the

single public telephone, a darkly hostile local populace, and weather permitting, a steamer calling in twice a week.

They don't live so badly. They can swim and sunbathe, and pick cactus fruit and several, La Barbera among them, have brought wives or mistresses and children. But they are hitler all the same. "Why don't they send us to jail? At least we could see television," one complained—and understandably nervous. What bothers them is not so much the law: Though nearly all will be coming up in yet another mass trial of 114 "new Madiosi" in Palermo soon, practically all such trials in the past have ended in massive acquittals. The worst some thing is who may grab their power and incomes during the three or four years of their absence.

In a way, the crackdown has simply made matters worse. "A Sicilian editor told me, 'Nobody expects the Mafia to go out of business, even if practically every one of its leaders is in exile now. It's happened before, and the Mafia usually just lies low until it blows over. The odd thing is that they aren't going low this time—wherever it is running things, they seem to get more arrogant by the minute—and while the police used to know pretty much who was up to what, they don't anymore. The whole map of the Mafia has changed. It might be years before we can fill in the new one.'"

Grabbing Power

Some authorities go further: "What we're faced with these days is still more squalid and brutalized delinquency than before, if that's conceivable," a carabinieri officer told me. "The new crowd coming up will stick at nothing to grab power, and they're desperate for money. It takes a big cash outlay to keep the drug traffic and tobacco contraband going, and business hasn't been so good lately with the top men away. In fact, we hear that your own Cosa Nostra boys are sending relief checks. Furthermore, the Mafia needs a lot of money for extras nowadays. All those capo-Madiosi in exile have three or four expensive lawyers. Their legal bills alone are running to several million dollars. Their families have to be supported, and witnesses have to be paid off, and all the other usual pains have to be kept greased. No wonder they're kidnapped Casassa. Considering how hard up they must be, that was probably only the beginning."

Offscreen, then, the Godfather could hardly be said to cut a heroic figure in Sicily: he is neither wise, compassionate, generous, nor just. He is merely a cheap racketeer, and a killer.

Letters

Watch Your Language

Jacqueline Marx's survey of the linguistic situation in the world, in "The Big Ten of the World's Languages" (H.T., Sept. 26), is not only shallow and insensitive, but downright silly and offensive. It disregards entirely the enormous cultural values and emotional connections connected with such "minor" languages as French, Dutch or Czech. It is typical of that superficial mode of thinking for which sheer quantities (of dollars or of language-speakers), mere numbers, are considered as decisive. I must admit that while reading William Krauss's reporting of Mrs. Marx's views I envied the Pushtu-only speaking people since, fortunately for them, they will be cut off from the civilizing mind of Mrs. Marx.

RAMIL V. ZVELEBIL, Wassenaar, Holland.

Congratulations to William Krauss and Jacqueline Marx (H.T., Sept. 26) for their clear if unintentional exposure of the nature of cultural imperialism.

In arrogantly dismissing as "minor" languages spoken by millions of people, Mrs. Marx reveals the narrowness of mind which one expects of a worshiper of technology and "progress." That she does this in the name of "international culture" and "bonds of brotherhood" is rather more breathtaking. Presumably the 14 million Pushtu speakers get on all right without Yenta, and certainly the Indonesians would get on a lot better without the Americans. Mrs.

Letter From Moscow U.S.-Soviet Relations Changed After Summit

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—These photographs of a smiling President Nixon signing documents in the Kremlin with a smiling Leonid Brezhnev are now just four months old. No one has been talking about a "Spirit of Moscow" during those four months, but with or without a spirit, Soviet-American relations have changed.

The changes are sometimes subtle and difficult to identify. In many ways nothing has changed: Soviet guards outside the American Embassy in Moscow still rudely prevent Russians from entering the building; American correspondents in Moscow are still tailed periodically by the KGB; anti-American propaganda continues apace in the Soviet news media. The suspicious Russian character, and especially its fear of foreigners, is still intact.

And yet, there was a scene the other day at Moscow's Vnukovo airport which would have been inconceivable six months ago. Henry Kissinger was leaving Moscow, and a dozen Soviet officials had come to the airport to see him off. Typically, the Soviet security men were keeping the press far from the terminal where Kissinger was saying goodbye, but two reporters somehow got through the line—this correspondent and John Shaw of Time magazine.

In the picture Shaw had his camera, and he suggested group pictures of Kissinger and his Soviet hosts. Eagerly, the Russians gathered around the American—a deputy foreign minister, the ambassador to Washington, several other deputy ministers and high officials. In various situations they posed with Kissinger, and Shaw snapped the pictures. None showed anything but delight at the prospect of being photographed by Time magazine with Mr. Nixon's envoy-extraordinary.

After the last goodbyes and the departure of Kissinger's plane, a deputy minister of the Soviet government edged quietly up to Shaw and asked, almost sheepishly: "Do you think I could have a copy of the picture of me and Henry?"

Such a display of good-natured friendship, official relaxation and name-dropping is simply unprecedented. The episode of the photographs may not change the course of history, but it is a sign of a new era.

Another sign is the sheer quantity of Soviet-American exchanges that have followed the summit meeting. One day last week a Russian delegation was presenting gifts to the U.S. Department of Interior in Yellowstone National Park, while an American delegation on environmental protection negotiated in Moscow, a U.S. agriculture delegation toured Soviet Central Asia, a group of U.S. science writers interviewed officials in Moscow, and senior Soviet negotiators in Washington tried to agree on various pieces of a new trade agreement.

Busy Embassies
The American Embassy here is overwhelmed by the number of official visitors, and the Soviet Embassy in Washington must be equally overworked.

More important, the delegations going back and forth between this country and the United States are making real progress on a great many projects. A year ago Soviet-American cooperation in any field was negligible. Now the two countries are preparing to go into space together, protect the environment together, cure cancer together, even develop Soviet

natural resources together, and much else.

All of these projects could be significant, but it appears to me that cynicism is unjustified. The Russians continue to show great eagerness for developing the relationship with America the same eagerness which the summit meeting possibly inspired. Mr. Nixon's mining Haiphong harbor. The other night at a reception here, Ru-sell E. Train, chairman of the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality and leader of the American delegation on environmental protection, was talking to reporter when his Soviet counterpart, Yevgeniy Pyodkov, walked up.

"Mr. Train," Pyodkov said without ado, "I think it is the name of the members of a joint commission." He proceeded to push Train on this question until the American admitted that he did not favor the idea of a commission of specific individuals. Throughout the talk on environmental protection, American sources reported, if Soviet side showed this kind of enthusiasm.

The warm reception Kissinger received a fortnight ago was further indication of the new eagerness. Soviet officials and journalists who meet with Americans here speak of the evolving Soviet-American relationship with obvious hope and optimism. Guards at the Kremlin seem qualified, but this small seems perfunctory. These people are authorized to hear from Americans that the new emigration fees applied to educated Jews have caused such a stir in America that they could interrupt defense. This is not part of it. Soviet scenario.

What that scenario contains remains a puzzle. The Russian seems to have reached a slight schizophrenic stage in its relations with the Americans. On one hand they are obviously delighted with all that has been achieved so far. The Soviet press carries numerous stories about blossoming Soviet-American cooperation. The papers covered congressional ratification of the SALT II agreements with careful favorable editorials, often describing favorable the senators who supported the agreements.

Last weekend, Pravda carried a long dispatch from its experienced Washington correspondent, Boris Shtreimkov, who actually made America sound sympathetic and interesting. Shtreimkov's letter from Washington contained none of the rantor that often typifies Soviet coverage of the United States.

On the other hand, "American imperialism" remains the leading Soviet bogeyman, as though by reflex. Commentary on Vietnam, the American veto of the UN Security Council, recent condemnations of Israel and other recent events all depict the American position harshly.

This week, Socialist Industry, an official paper of the Communist party's Central Committee, charged that "the United States has secret plans to turn Israel into a powder keg in the Middle East to help American and European 'monopolists' to profit from the Israeli arms industry they have allegedly helped develop."

Sometimes these traditional condemnations appear on the same page with one of the upbeat stories on new Soviet-American cooperation; the contrast can be jarring.

How Far?

It seems likely that this inconsistency reflects the fundamental and unresolved question facing the Soviet leaders: How far can their new relationship with America go? Until now, this regime (like the Nixon administration) has avoided the most difficult aspects of the question.

Will Moscow accept a long-term dependence on American grain to provide this country's daily bread? Will it allow American capitalists to contribute significantly to the future development of natural resources? Will it seek to integrate the Soviet economy into some branches of the capitalist world economy, to earn hard currency to buy the modern technology that it covets?

These are enormous questions for the leaders of a society that has survived its first 55 years with remarkably little serious interaction—economic or political—with other countries. By all indications, the Soviet leaders now seek the best of both worlds—cooperation with America, meaning American grain and technology, accompanied by a reinforced status quo at home. The feasibility of this combination seems highly problematical.

COTTON No. 2

STOCKS AND
BONDS

	1990	1991	1992
Durston Corp	22	12 1/2	17 1/2
duPont	28	24 1/2	18 1/2
duPont Ind 50	14	16 1/2	14 1/2
Duc Lf 1 1/2	27	22 1/2	21 1/2
Ducal Apr 2	23 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2
Dynco In	17	17	2 1/2
Widynam Am	39	2 1/2	2 1/2

E

EastCo	1	27 1/2	27 1/2
EastCoCo	22	14 1/2	14 1/2
East Air Lin	49	22 1/2	22 1/2
EastGas	49	22 1/2	22 1/2
East UN 1 1/2	4	20 1/2	20 1/2

[illegible]

Eaton Corp.	17	16%
Emery Int'l	11	34%
Emhart Inc.	1	30%
EMI Ltd.	18	4
EmpDist	189	1 27%
Em 4.75pt.47	2200	6
EmpFin	118	14%
Empire Gas	78	12
Enbridge	163	23
Enclis Busn	3	6%
Enviroch Co	30	4%
Equimex	30h	20%
Equip Gs	43	20
Equill's	44	29%
EquyFas	150	30%
ESB Inc	15h	17
Esquire	30	1 12%
EssentInt	120	35

Essex 82/84	11	57 1/2	57 1/2
Essex 336	19	61 1/2	61 1/2
Etmyl Cp 888	21	57 1/2	57 1/2
Etmyl 672.00	12	43	42 1/2
EvanPd 20b	75	21 1/2	21 1/2
Excelsio 88	114	27 1/2	27 1/2
EXTENDCARE			
F			
Faberpe 40	640	13 1/2	13 1/2
Fector 408	56	23 1/2	20 1/2
Felch Can	734	13 1/2	13 1/2
Feltrum 50	36	17 1/2	17 1/2
Felstaff 10a	92	6 1/2	6 1/2
FamilyFin 60	20	11 1/2	11 1/2
Fenstet Inc	9	13 1/2	13 1/2
Far West Fin	58	11 1/2	11 1/2

Parham	30	47	1134	112
Fedders	54	34	30	
Federal	1.30	32	227	294
FedNes	1.80	30	25	294
Fedn Ato	35	712	18	165
Fedn Fed	1.1	30	25	294
Fedn S	3.50	18	104	165
FedStr	1.94	125	48	48
Ferro Co	76	42	451	451
Fibrebrd	76	24	184	184
Fid Amd	2.88	89	304	302
Fieldm	1.40	6	26	25
Fingol	1.6	6	22	22
Fingol	1.04	20	246	246
FingChr	1.23	1249	34	34
FingChr	1.56	48	54	55
FingChr	2.24	48	54	55
FingChr	1.83	125	44	44

siNCDSv 1.22	578	69	71
siNCDSvC 2	2	3714	3714
siNCStr 250	2	2725	2725
siPfam 1.16	29	4825	49
siPfam 2.07e	25	25	25
siUnRef .93	4	12	12
siVnBk .66	76	11	11
siWb .65	14	2915	2915
tschrrds .84	14	60	60
tschrrds_scl .18	18	1614	1614
tschrrds_scl .36	36	1614	1614
tschrrds_Ent .12	293	293	293
tschrrds .5	5	1115	1115
tschrrds .3	3	2415	2415
tschrrds .4.50	2150	721	721
tschrrds .Coast	14	2915	2915
tschrrds .62	67	1718	1718

la Pow 1.74	36	43	43
laPw/L 1.30	287	335	34
laSteel 1.08	3	290	297
lauc/Co 1.491	172	244	252
laTyr Tigr 1.461	189	36	28
laTyr pf/2.50	4	42	27
C Co .75	74	25	25
laMC pf/2.25	8	374	374
laFair .42r	14	9	6
laom CB .50	28	12	12
laor Min	9	0	6
laeAlin pf	8	16	17
laordM 2.70	683	64	44
laom Ks .84	4	25	25
laCK pf/1.00	6	30	35
laoc/P .52	20	51	51
laWh .50	20	21	21

est w/m	7	18.2	16.9
biolara	40	32	28
rankIM	20	74	49.4
rankBA	wi	30	26.4
rank Str	40	57	14
recoMIn	80	69	21
uchi	1.70	41	25.4
equal	461	355	18

G			
role Ind	7	54	24.2
AC Corp	69	73.4	79.4
AF Corp	40	63	21.4
AF pt	1.50	82	27.4
nm Stp	1.30	7	26.4
nm Stp	1.75	5	29.4
ms pt	1.60	3	29

Amnet 25	178	35%	3 1/2
ardDen .06	27	27%	3 1/2
brick .80	3	18%	16%
Svc 1.12	9	15%	13 1/2
eway Ind	10	8 1/2	9
A Corp	9	6 1/2	6 1/2
ment	15	13%	13%
Walm 1.70	15	13%	24 1/2
ntrol .60	65	5 1/2	5 1/2
Tran 1.60	259	40 1/2	40 1/2
mbanc .70	1	14	14
n Battery	8	24 1/2	25 1/2
Cable .80	93	1 1/2	1 1/2
n Cl 1.20	14	17 1/2	17 1/2
Div .53	141	15 1/2	15 1/2
n Dynam	52	27 1/2	27 1/2
nElec 1.40	303	65 1/2	66 1/2

Franch	2	5%	8%
Food	406	25%	25%
Food	1	13%	13%
Inst	501	27%	27%
Inst	2	40%	40%
Mach	106	4	48%
Mach	1	78	52%
Mor	2,436	974	75%
Mor	5	2	75%
Mor	3.75	3	56%
Mor	5	6	28%
Prod	1.60	161	21%
Signal	42	73	52%
Sil	Ind	12	61%
Tel	ET 1.60	44	28%
TEI	p2.60	28	38%
Use	p1.30	2108	18%
Use	1b	142	27%

	1944	1945	1946
Winn P1	40	15.4	15.4
Winn P2	7	4.1	15.4
Winn P3	243	39.0	40.1
Winn P4	7	3.8	39.1
Winn P5	39	26.3	39.1
Winn P6	55	8.1	8.1
Winn P7	10	16.4	16.4
Winn P8	16	14.1	15
Winn P9	325	28.1	29.1
Winn P10	1	9	9
Winn P11	35	23.4	24.1
Winn P12	694	52.4	52.4
Winn P13	1	22	22
Winn P14	26	28	28
Winn P15	17	37.4	38.1
Winn P16	20	5.1	8.1

PLAN	1	2	3	4
Aid 94.3	12	93%	94	4
sol Martin	109	211%	229%	
AD 40	2	28%	29%	
rich 1	99	22%	22%	
77	27	28%	28%	
Wry 68	57	29%	29%	
WryA 24	8	24%	24%	
id inc 94	29	37%	37%	
1.50	134	254%	254%	
AD 40	2	17	17	
AD 20	44	14%	14%	1
AD 1	12	20%	21	
W 1.50	11	38	38%	
W 1.20	6	31%	31%	
W 2.80	67	32%	32%	
CP 20	48	154%	154%	1


For 1.20e	53	38%	14	7
From 1e	12	10%	10	2
Atak 1.80	26	45%	34	4
Fin 1.5e	104	34	45	4
n Unit	19	7%	7%	1
U of 1e	4	1%	1%	1
ment 1e	14	24%	24%	2
pi 1.7e	3	2%	2%	1
chd 1.4e	23	17%	17%	1
nd wt	14	4%	4%	1
er 3e	57	18%	18%	3
nm 2.5e	58	10%	10%	1
MI 4.8e	74	40%	40%	4
ild 8.1e	85	47%	47%	4
id 1.5e	177	23%	23%	2
Resrce	56	9%	9%	1
DA 1.0k	4	1%	1%	1

	pt 45K	6	15%	15%	2
UHF 1.04	84	200	20%	20%	2
GU pt 4.0	210	59	50%	50%	50
Wh 45B	267	30%	34%	34%	34
Wind Wf	143	11%	11%	11%	11
2 pt 7.5	3	13%	13%	13%	13
W of 1.50	2	14%	14%	14%	14
W pt 3.7	2	65%	66%	66%	66
W 15.5	4	71%	72%	72%	72
in ind	18	10	10	10	10

H				
Wat 2.3	2	34%	34%	34
Print 30	23	20%	20%	20
Page 7.05	23	112%	110%	115
Page 7.05	23	18%	18%	18

Winn	46	50	1370	1334	134
Winn	48	53	1370	1374	134
Yar	30	17	1874	1744	130
Co	50	70	1874	1874	134
Ad	25	6	84	54	30
out		19	32	22	10
Share	1	15	1974	1974	130

continued on Page 167



Keyser Ullmann

Holdings Limited

"Major advance in status, profitability, size and prospects"

Edward du Cann—Chairman.

Extracts from the Chairman's circulated statement.

The year under review saw a major advance in the Company's status, profitability, size and prospects. Profits for the year at £1,361,124—after tax and transfer to inner reserves—constitute a new record.

We were pleased to announce the subscription by the Prudential Assurance Company Limited of 3 million ordinary shares of 25p each at 250p per share. Most of the resulting addition to our resources was used to increase the paid-up capital of Keyser Ullmann Limited, the banking company, from £3.5 million to £10 million. This will enable the bank substantially to increase its lending.

The profits of the banking group were triple those of the previous year. This growth has been reflected in all sectors of the bank. The corporate services department has expanded considerably and it has now established itself as a major profit centre within the bank. The investment management section has also seen major growth and funds under management have increased from £40 million to some £100 million at the year's end. Since then a further expansion has taken place. Another welcome feature has been the growth of Keyser Ullmann S.A., our Swiss banking

subsidiary, which we hope is going to provide a foothold for our expansion in Europe.

A final dividend of 20 per cent is proposed making a total of 26 per cent for the year (1971—12.7 per cent).

Two major developments since the end of the year have been the merger with Central & District Properties Limited and the merger with Delton, Barton Securities Limited. These two acquisitions transform the group. The company now comprises merchant banking activities producing profits which are substantial and broadly based, together with property investment and development in operations with a property portfolio in excess of £100 million. I believe this structure is well suited to meet the opportunities presented both at home and in Europe.

	1972 £'000	1971 £'000
Net profit of the group after tax and transfers to reserves	1,598	792
Minority interests	237	202
Profit attributable to the group	1,361	590
Dividends	755	372
Retained profit	603	218

*Copies of the Annual Report are obtainable from the Secretary:
31 Throgmorton Street, London, EC2N 2BS, England*

-1972- Stocks and Bonds							-1972- Stocks and Bonds							-1972- Stocks and Bonds							-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div.	%	1972	First	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Div.	%	1972	First	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Div.	%	1972	First	High	Low	Last	Net	
16	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			43	30	Lomax Corp	77	200	314	201	201			56	30	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
17	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			44	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			57	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
18	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			45	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			58	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
19	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			46	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			59	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
20	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			47	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			60	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
21	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			48	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			61	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
22	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			49	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			62	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
23	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			50	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			63	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
24	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			51	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			64	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
25	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			52	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			65	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
26	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			53	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			66	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
27	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			54	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			67	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
28	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			55	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			68	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
29	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			56	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			69	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
30	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			57	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201			70	41	May-D	1.60	97	41	4				
31	101	Jean-Pd	52	83	141	174	137			58	30	Lomax Inc	50	330	314	201	201													

[illegible]

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—1972— Stocks and					—1972— Stocks and					—1972— Stocks and				
High	Low	Close	Net	Change	High	Low	Close	Net	Change	High	Low	Close	Net	Change

[illegible]

Commerzbank's overall volume of business amounted to DM 24.5 billion as of June 30, 1972, representing a gain of 8% over the same year and the same period of 1971. Credit institutions and others) increased by 7.7% to DM 22.1 billion during the first six months of 1972. Savings deposits showed a particularly favorable trend during this period, increasing by DM 400 million to over DM 5 billion.

Commercial loans to customers (abilities to credit) increased by DM 1.6 billion during 1971, there was further increase in total lending during the first six months of 1972 amounting to DM 270 million so that loans outstanding reached DM 15.5 billion. Business in small loans also continued to develop satisfactorily.

The Bank's security department reports a considerable increase in turnover and earnings in both stocks and bonds. Underwriting activity was brisk at times. In addition, the Bank was again very active in placing loans against borrower's note.

The Bank's foreign business continued to expand. The New York branch succeeded in getting firmly established in the North American market. Further, "Commerzbank desks" have been set up in the London, Brussels, Barcelona and San Francisco branches of the two international partner banks, Banco di Roma and Credito Italiano. Cooperation with these partners is effective on a worldwide basis.

Investment and loan services to private customers have been enlarged by the Commerzbank savings bonds and the "Haus-Invest" real estate fund as well as by a scheme for consolidating home financing, the latter in cooperation with the Deutsche Hypothekendarlehenbank and the "Wuestenrot" building society.

In May the general shareholders' meeting approved the raising of new capital by the issue of a DM 160 million, 5 1/2% convertible bond loan (issued shortly afterwards) and by increasing authorized capital by DM 50 million.

During the period under review, total operating profit was slightly up over the corresponding 1971 figure due to overall business expansion, despite a narrowing of the interest margin and an increase in administrative expenses.

INVESTMENTS

HELLENIC INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

LEASE/SALE OF KNITWEAR FACTORY

With reference to previous call for tenders for the lease/sale of a Knitwear Factory owned by the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (IETRA) and situated in the district of Attica (25 kilometres from Athens), the closing date is now fixed on December 31, 1972 (instead of September 15, 1972).

Terms and particulars referring to the tenders, or the factory, as well as any other relevant information are provided on application to:

HELLENIC INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK
A.E. Venizelou 18, Athens, Greece.
TELEX: 215293 (DIBA GR). Tel: 32.7381, ext. 543.
Attention: Mr. Ch. Pikis or Mr. A. Kilsos, Sub-Directors.

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[illegible]

\$11,000,000

Chemical Bank	Atlantic International Bank Limited
Banco Popular Español	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Européenne de Financement	Banque de l'Union Européenne
Frab-Bank International	Grindlay Brindley S.A.
International Commercial Bank Limited	Interunion-Banque
Midland Bank Limited	The Royal Bank of Canada (France)

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Observer

In the Needle's Eye

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Carruthers—to give him a pseudonym—is one of the richest men in America. It was, therefore, startling to discover him on Pennsylvania Avenue near the end of a long line waiting to be admitted to the Republican campaign headquarters.



Baker

Estimated as highly for his etiquette as for his croquet and polo, Carruthers responded graciously to questions. He said he was waiting in line for a chance to offer a large money contribution to the Republican presidential campaign.

He was extremely agitated, he said, because he was fearful that his offering would be rejected.

"Rejected, Mr. Carruthers?"

"I know what you are going to say, lad," he interrupted with the famous little snuffle that has been known to send tremors of fear through the house of Rothschild.

"You have never heard of a political campaign that could afford to reject money. Well, all that has changed."

At this moment a policeman began shouting at the men in line. "Now, I told you millions once, I'm not gonna tell you again, stay over against the building line and quit blocking the sidewalk or I'm gonna run you all out of here, and then you won't get a chance to offer your checks to the party."

"What," I exclaimed to Carruthers, "are there other millions standing in this line?"

"Nothing but," he explained. "You see," said Carruthers, "presidential elections are paid for by rich men who want to have a friend at the White House. Most of us watch the polls and bet the favorite. This summer's polls favored the Democrats so I decided that the Republicans already have far more money than they can possibly use."

Confronted with a huge money surplus, the Republicans can afford to be choosier about donors. Even as Carruthers was explaining all this, Silek Camble 3d, discolored heir to a vast family

fortune amazed by robbing Indians and plundering the U.S. Treasury, was kicked unceremoniously out of the Republican headquarters.

Young Camble said that, in electing him so forcefully, the Republicans had explained that they had wretched recordings of a conversation in which he had once made light of Billy Graham.

"They said they didn't have to take \$300,000 from millions of my stripe," said young Camble, after asking the policeman to get him a yacht.

Inside Republican headquarters, Bill Brubaker, who had letters of marque from the White House which authorized him to speak to the press, talked about the Republican money problem. The big fight within the party, he explained, centered on the issue of what to do with the money surplus.

Some of the old-fashioned, hard-money Republicans—a few said still survive—want to return the unspent amounts. This would set an exciting precedent; there would be the first political campaign in the history of humanity to make a refund.

More cautious heads are likely to prevail, however. "Some people think we had better keep the surplus for bail money," Brubaker reported.

"Others think we ought to give it to McGovern, so that he can get around me and be seen by more people. This will increase his visibility and, thus, decrease his vote." As President Nixon's campaign has illustrated, the candidate who succeeds in disappearing entirely this year might very well win in a landslide.

At luncheon, on orders from the White House, the office quit accepting contributions for the day. Outside, cries of anger and desperation rose from the many millions who had waited so long in vain.

After a hot-headed talk about stamping the office and thrusting their cash and checks into the safe, most of the crowd drifted away. Carruthers, however, sat down on the sidewalk, to hold a place that would put him at the head of the line when the office resumed considering contributions next morning. Poor fellow! Hard times!

Graphics in a Plain Brown Wrapper

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON—A mysterious parcel, wrapped in plain brown paper, arrived the other day at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York.

Mailed in New York without a return address, it contained, between sheets of cardboard, a valuable Rembrandt etching unaccountably missing from the museum for nearly five years.

The Cooper-Hewitt is not the only American museum to receive such packages recently in the mail. One museum man described "a blizzard of goodies" the missing prints that have been returned anonymously in the past weeks to some of the most important libraries, galleries and museums in the land.

Dossens of prints, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been recovered this month by collections in Washington, New Haven, Brooklyn and Manhattan.

An Arrest

The first of these were three old-master prints found when Theodore S. Donson, 34, a New York lawyer, was arrested Sept. 6 during a police stakeout in the print rooms of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Donson had been in trouble with the law before. He had been convicted of trying to sell private letters by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis that had been stolen from the law firm where he worked.

His arrest sent waves of anxiety through the print rooms of other great museums where he was well known. They began to inventory their collections to see if other prints were gone.

Then, on Sept. 17, following an anonymous telephone tip, police opened two coin lockers in Grand Central Station and discovered 45 prints worth, in the aggregate, perhaps \$200,000. They had been stolen from the collections of the Met, the New York Public Library and the Museum of Modern Art.

Mr. Donson had long been known as a dealer and collector. No search warrant was issued at the time of his arrest.

New York City police and the FBI are continuing to investigate both the Donson case and the Grand Central Station prints, but they do not claim the two are in any way connected. Police will say only that they are investigating the possibility of a link between Mr. Donson and the prints recovered through the mails since the day of his arrest.

One of the others who had been marked in New York and wrapped in plain brown paper, has been received by the Library of Congress here. It contained a dozen prints—by Rembrandt, Dürer, Mary Cassatt and other masters. Before the parcel was received, the library had not realized that the works were gone.

Another parcel was mailed to the National Gallery of Art in Washington. Its arrival was confirmed Monday by J. Carter Brown, the gallery director. It contained prints missing from the collection of the gallery, which is housed in suburban Philadelphia that now houses the gallery's invaluable print collection.

A 19th-century Degas lithograph has been received by the Brooklyn Museum. A \$15,000 Dürer has been returned to Yale University. Two Rembrandt etchings have been mailed to Associated American Artists, a commercial gallery in New York.

Print of Dürer's "Adam and Eve" (1504) from the collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Another print of this engraving was stolen from Yale University and returned anonymously.



Two more Rembrandts have been recovered by the salesrooms of Parke-Bernet.

Some of these works were discovered to be missing as long ago as October, 1968. Others, according to inventories, were in collections as recently as July.

Curators who have begun to inventory their collections are worried not only about thefts, but about the possibility of sophisticated substitutions. They explained that a sophisticated thief given the run of their collections might have replaced a valuable impression with a much less expensive one. Only an expert, they said, could tell the difference.

Detective Marie Cirle, of the New York Police Department's art identification team, who arrested Mr. Donson, said last week there was no evidence that Mr. Donson had ever substituted prints.

Substitution

But sophisticated substitution was involved in the disappearance of the Rembrandt etching that was recently returned to the Cooper-Hewitt, officials there say.

The etching, "Saint Jerome Reading in an Italian Landscape" was included in a small exhibition that opened on Nov. 20, 1969. It was hanging on the wall in a plain wooden frame. On Jan. 15, 1970, according to Lisa Taylor, the museum director, a scholar "visiting the show looked at the 'St. Jerome' and said, 'My God, what's that?'"

The frame was still in place, but a photographic reproduction of the "St. Jerome" torn out of a catalogue had been substituted for the etching. "The thief, whoever he was, had apparently taken exact measurements of the print," said Lisa Taylor. "He'd then returned with the reproduction in a mail; switched the two, replaced the tape that sealed the frame and replaced the photo in the wall. We called in the FBI. They told us that anyone that sophisticated would have no trouble selling the print abroad."

The "St. Jerome" was returned earlier this month by certified mail to the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design, now a branch of the Smithsonian Institution.

PEOPLE: Chesser Fischer Joins Swimmer Spits on TV

World chess champion Bobby Fischer has signed as an added attraction on the CBS Sports Illustrated TV show and he will be making his entertainment debut along with Olympic swimming champion Mark Spitz. Fischer will have a "light" part, the nature of which hasn't been decided, a network spokesman said.

The Council of British Ceramic and Sanitaryware Manufacturers has published a study of the writing on the wall. It picked the walls it knows best. "Graffiti," the report said, "is a peculiar thing that is peculiar to the 20th century."

It is peculiar that as soon as women get into loess they all go berserk," the study quoted the Duke of Bedford, proprietor of the nation's most popular stately home, Woburn Abbey, as saying. "Men are not half so bad." The manufacturers' study said not all toilet graffiti is obscene or vicious, or even nasty. The report, which principal intent was to study vandalism in public conveniences, said, "Much of the written matter must have taken some time to execute. . . . But one can hardly refrain from smiling to read, 'Down with Graffiti,' followed by another handwriting, 'Yes' and down with all other ill-illusions."

Just as in the 19th century, the Spaniard who lost a tooth survived while Emilio Barrios Vale kept his head down train pass over him, happened on the Madrid.

The Duntun Bassel Women's Cricket Club ed to disband and do pounds in its treasury for the elderly. The players' match in 2. spokesman said, "The lost interest."

It isn't easy to get a good fencer of Germeo-a food to abandon his me under fire. About 35 lire summoned to a \$300 kilo went through one of Milw largest German restaurant Chief Edmondo. Germeo-a food to abandon his me under fire. About 35 lire summoned to a \$300 kilo went through one of Milw largest German restaurant Chief Edmondo. Germeo-a food to abandon his me under fire. About 35 lire summoned to a \$300 kilo went through one of Milw largest German restaurant Chief Edmondo.

IMPROVED: Author Pearl Buck, 80, at Vermont Medical Center in Burlington where she is being treated for abdominal discomfort.

DIVORCED: Alvin (Pete) Roselle, commissioner of the National Professional Football League, and Jane Marylin Roselle, in New York after 23 years of marriage, 12 of them separated; one daughter, 14.

Francesca Moscardelli of Taquila, Italy, has something to add to the old saying about nothing being sure but death. He is sure he is being taxed each year death of his wife—w! Every year since 1 received a notice tax on cert' fice insists die year he has protected n Every since received a notice tax on cert' fice insists die year he has protected n Every since received a notice tax on cert' fice insists die year he has protected n

British grandmother, Margaret Morgan, 71, says she has received a check of \$350 from Frank Sinatra after she complained that a taxi driver cheated her, charging \$180 for a \$35 ride from a New York airport to Ford, New Jersey. She was going up in New Jersey, said the check to help pay her air fare home to England. The check, she said, was accompanied by a note from the singer's lawyer saying, "Mr. Sinatra has always been treated royally in England."

Italian movie star Loren is expecting her child, which is due either at the end of December or beginning of January, personal friends in Geneva. She has moved in from ground floor apartment re bought there by her husband, producer Carlo Ponti, Dr. de Waterville, the gyn who delivered Miss Loren child in Geneva in 1968 is caring for her this thr in the same building. Loren also live in the house, s Loren moved into the ap last Saturday, they said.

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